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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 13, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1(D)

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722)			
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357, 3319)	Hearings Completed	Reported 2/4/59	Passed 2/5/59
Airport Construction (S 1) (HR 1011, 3267)	Hearings Completed	Reported 2/5/59	Passed 2/6/59
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 50)	Reported 2/12/59		
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22, 965)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Labor Reform (S 505, 748)		Hearings Completed	
Minimum Wage			
Unemployment Compensation (S 791)			
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	
Supreme Court Rulings (S 3) (HR 3)			
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60)			
Anti-Bombing			
Farm Program			
Passports			
Mutual Security Program			
World Bank, Monetary Fund			
Item Veto (S Con Res 1)			
Price Stability			
Debt Limit Increase			
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase			
Gasoline Tax Increase			
TVA Revenue Bonds (HR 3635)			
Highway Revenues			

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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LABOR REFORM WILL BE MAJOR CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT

A major battle over labor reform is shaping up in Congress for 1959. It could follow the same pattern as in 1958, when bills to curb union corruption produced two of the longest and bitterest debates of the session. (1958 Almanac p. 191)

The chief issue is how, if at all, to amend the Taft-Hartley Act, which contains the ground rules for collective bargaining. Taft-Hartley has been amended only once -- a minor change -- since its passage in 1947. (See box p. 262)

The chief participants in the battle are President Eisenhower, backed by his Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, his Senate labor spokesman, Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), and by most business organizations; Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee and author of a reform bill (S 505) endorsed by the AFL-CIO and favored by most Congressional Democratic leaders; and Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), chairman of a Senate Select Committee that has been investigating union corruption since 1957. McClellan, whose views on labor matters differ both with the President's and Kennedy's, has great prestige among conservative Democrats from the South.

Area of Agreement

All three groups agree on the need for labor legislation to curb such practices as rifling of union treasuries by corrupt labor leaders, extortion, union-employer collusion, bribery of union leaders by employers or "labor relations consultants" acting for them and dictatorial rule by labor bosses through strong-arm tactics.

Both the Administration bill (S 748), introduced Jan. 28 by Goldwater, and the Kennedy bill (S 505), introduced Jan. 20, would make misappropriation of union funds a crime, require democratic union elections, bar bribery of union officials by management or management "middlemen," require honest trusteeship arrangements between international unions and locals, and require unions and management to file detailed annual reports outlining union financial and trusteeship procedures and other practices bearing on the activities prohibited by the bills. The McClellan bill, when it is introduced, is expected to include many similar provisions.

Differ on Taft-Hartley

Where the three groups differ sharply, however, is on some of the suggested methods of controlling corruption, and even more on whether there should be a change in the ground rules for collective bargaining. The President believes some provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act are not only unfair in themselves, giving unions an undue collective bargaining advantage over management, but also make it easy for corrupt union officials to manipulate union members and swindle employers.

In his labor message Jan. 28, Mr. Eisenhower asked for closing of so-called loopholes in the Taft-Hartley Act ban on secondary boycotts. He also asked that states be given jurisdiction over "no man's land" cases -- labor disputes over which the National Labor Relations Board has exclusive jurisdiction but which the NLRB declines to handle because they are too minor to warrant the expense. And he asked that certain types of organizational picketing by unions be prohibited. Provisions to achieve these ends were written into the Goldwater-Administration bill. (For President's labor message, see Weekly Report p. 146)

All of these Taft-Hartley changes are opposed by Kennedy, who has indicated he thinks the corruption issue is being used as an excuse for pushing anti-labor revision of the Taft-Hartley Act. His own bill contains three Taft-Hartley amendments favored by labor: one would change the definition of "supervisor" to make more persons now classified as supervisors liable to union shop and collective bargaining agreements. A second would permit strikers fired and not entitled to replacement to vote in union representation elections. The third would permit union contracts in the building trade industry even before the union had been designated as bargaining agent in an NLRB election. These last two provisions are also favored by the President and are included in the Goldwater bill.

Kennedy and organized labor are also opposed to some of the administrative sanctions included in the Goldwater bill -- in particular those denying access to the NLRB to unions and employers failing to file reports required by the bill and permitting the Secretary of Labor to revoke union tax exemptions for five years for non-compliance with certain provisions. Kennedy says such penalties would punish an entire union for the misdeeds of a few leaders. His own approach is to make such persons liable to criminal prosecution.

As for McClellan, his exact views will not be known until he introduces his own labor bill, but he is believed closer to the President than to Kennedy on such matters as secondary boycotts, "no man's land" cases and picketing.

Kennedy, as Labor Subcommittee chairman, has already served notice he intends to sever major Taft-Hartley Act revisions from the corruption problem. He has appointed a 12-member panel of labor experts to study the Taft-Hartley Act and report back by June 1, and in the meanwhile has concluded hearings (Jan. 28-Feb. 6) on his own bill. A resolution (S Res 66 -- S Rept 43) authorizing \$20,000 for the Taft-Hartley study was adopted Feb. 6 by the Senate. Many Republicans, however, think that regardless of the panel's work, unless a floor fight is made to write the Taft-Hartley amendments favored by the President into S 505, the 1959 session will produce nothing but what Goldwater calls a "sweet-heart" bill. The President Jan. 27 was quoted by House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) as describing the Kennedy bill as "little better than nothing." Hence the expected sharp floor fight.

Labor Reform Background

Current interest in labor reform stems largely from investigations conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, headed by McClellan. Since 1957, the Select Committee has been looking into the affairs of such unions as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, headed by James R. Hoffa, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO). The Committee has just received another \$750,000 to continue its studies through Jan. 31, 1960 (S Res 44, Jan. 31).

In some cases, not involving the majority of American unions, but nevertheless a substantial number, the Select Committee has turned up a record of massive corruption, embezzlement and labor-management collusion against the interests of the employees. Most of the provisions of the Goldwater and Kennedy bills are attempts to curb specific practices revealed by the Select Committee. Some examples:

- **MISAPPROPRIATION** -- The Select Committee found, in some cases, wholesale rifling of union treasuries and pension and welfare funds by union officers. Sometimes this took the form of simple theft, sometimes of commissions or kickbacks on fees paid to insurance firms holding union welfare funds, sometimes of luxuries voted union leaders by executive boards wholly in their control, and sometimes of "loans" -- without collateral or even notes -- by the union to its officers.

- **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** -- Many union officers were found to be heavy investors in firms with which the union had contracts, insuring "soft" contracts.

- **COLLUSION** -- Union officers took "loans" or outright bribes from employers in return for giving them "soft" contracts.

- **MIDDLEMEN** -- Many employers used "labor relations consultant firms" (so-called management middlemen) to do such dirty work as bribing union officials, terrorizing officials who would not be bribed, carrying on anti-union propaganda, labor spy work.

- **PICKETING, BOYCOTTS** -- Union leaders sometimes used the threat of picketing and boycotts to extort money from employers, to drive an employer who would not pay bribes out of business or to force an employer to recognize them as bargaining agents.

- **ONE-MAN RULE** -- Within some unions, restrictive membership clauses, strong-arm tactics in elections, reprisals against union reform movements were common.

- **GANGSTERISM** -- In some unions, a high percentage of officers or employees were former felons. Many employers also were shown to have used mobs to keep unions "in place."

Senate Action

Following an interim report (S Rept 1417) by the Select Committee on March 24, 1958, the Senate acted on two anti-corruption bills. One (S 2888) dealt largely with pension and welfare funds. The other (S 3974) paralleled the current Kennedy bill (S 505) and dealt generally with union corruption. Floor fights developed on both bills, with the issue the same as in 1959 -- whether the rules of collective bargaining should be changed. Led by their floor leader, Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1946-59), Republicans and a few Democrats threw up a series of floor amendments

proposing both sharper penalties for union corruption and extensive Taft-Hartley amendments, similar to those the President requested this year, dealing with such issues as "hot cargo" contracts (a form of secondary boycott), the "no man's land" gap, secondary boycotts in general, organizational picketing and union elections.

In a remarkable show of unanimity, Democrats with the aid of a small band of Republicans headed by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y. 1947-59), a sponsor of both S 2888 and S 3974, voted down all substantial amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. They argued, first, that major collective bargaining changes should not be written "on the Senate floor" but should be carefully considered in committee beforehand; and, second, that many of the amendments offered were "union-busting." Possibly a dozen Democrats (mostly Southerners led by McClellan) who favored some of the Taft-Hartley changes nevertheless voted against them most of the time on the procedural ground that prior committee study was necessary.

The Senate eventually passed both bills, and the welfare fund bill (S 2888), in a weaker version, was passed by the House and signed into law by the President. However, S 3974, after failing to get out of the House Education and Labor Committee, was brought to the floor under suspension of the rules procedure, requiring a two-thirds vote for passage. In the waning days of the session, it was rejected 190-198, failing to get even a simple majority. About two thirds of the House Democrats present voted in favor of passage and the same proportion of Republicans against.

After the House action, Democrats charged Republicans, prodded by business interests, had killed S 3974 in hopes of getting a stronger bill, with anti-labor Taft-Hartley amendments, later. Republicans, in turn, backed the President in his contention, made during the November 1958 election campaign, that Democrats, by pushing a bill too weak to clean up labor corruption, had killed labor reform for 1958. (For Select Committee, labor bill debate, 1958 Almanac p. 191, 674)

BILLS COMPARED

The major controversy on a labor bill, when it comes to the floor, will be on Taft-Hartley amendments. But fierce debate, sharp politicking and probably many roll-call votes can be expected on highly technical provisions that have not generally received wide notice. Following is a point by point comparison of the major provisions of the Goldwater (S 748) and Kennedy (S 505) bills.

Reporting and Disclosure

1. **Union Organizational Reports.** Both bills require all unions in interstate commerce to file reports on their organizational setup with the Secretary of Labor. Required information includes copies of constitution and bylaws, names of officers and description of how elected, description of fees and dues required of members, qualifications for membership.

In addition, both bills require an international or national union holding a trusteeship over one of its locals to file semi-annual reports with the Secretary detailing the conditions of the trusteeship and activities connected with it.

The Goldwater bill also requires unions to certify annually that they have complied with provisions of the bill setting forth procedures for election and removal of officers.

2. Financial Reports by Unions. Both bills require all unions to file annual financial reports with the Secretary. The Kennedy bill would permit the Secretary to exempt from this requirement unions having fewer than 200 members and gross annual receipts of less than \$20,000 a year. In both bills, unions must report on their assets and liabilities, receipts and sources of money, disbursements, and payments to officers receiving more than a certain amount a year from the union (more than \$10,000 in Goldwater bill, \$7,000 in Kennedy bill). The Kennedy bill would also require unions to report any loans to businesses or loans of over \$500 to union officers.

3. Reports by Individual Union Officers. Both bills require all union officers (in Kennedy bill, only those receiving \$5,000 or more annually from the union) to file annual reports with the Secretary showing, in effect, any financial transactions they or members of their immediate families have had -- aside from ordinary wages -- with the employer or his "middleman," and whether they own stock in the employer's firm.

4. Reports by Employers. Both bills would require employers (other than Federal and state agencies) to file annual reports with the Secretary describing direct or indirect payments to unions, their officers or to middlemen for the purpose of influencing a union or its members with regard to their organizational and collective bargaining rights. Legitimate wages would not have to be reported.

5. Middlemen Reports. The Kennedy bill would require employer middlemen to file annual reports with the Secretary if they engaged in labor spying, if they attempted to influence unions on their organizational and collective bargaining rights, or if they advised employers on such matters.

6. Disclosure. Both bills, in general, permit or require the Secretary of Labor or unions themselves to make the information required in the various reports public.

7. Maintenance of Records. Both bills compel any person or union required to file annual reports to maintain proper records that could substantiate the reports.

8. Enforcement. Both bills make it a crime not to file reports required by the bills, to falsify reports, to destroy records required to be maintained. Union officers would be responsible.

Both bills permit the Secretary of Labor, with subpoena powers, to investigate suspected violations of the reporting provisions.

The Goldwater bill, in addition, makes these further provisions for enforcement: (1) Permits the Secretary to go to court to seek orders requiring compliance with the reporting and disclosure provisions. (2) Bars unions and employers not complying with the reporting requirements from using the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board, either to seek representation elections or to get relief from unfair labor practices. (3) Permits the Secretary, subject to court review and after a hearing on a written record, to bar non-compliers from using NLRB facilities for five years and to annul, for five years, union Federal tax exemptions.

Corrupt Practices

9. Bribery. Both bills make it a crime for employers -- directly or indirectly, and personally or through a middleman -- to bribe union officials and members, or for the latter to request bribes. Both bills make it a crime for a middleman to bribe union officials and members. The Goldwater bill also makes it a crime for a union to bribe agents of an employer, or for the latter to request a bribe.

10. Embezzlement. Both bills make it a crime for union officials to embezzle, steal or misappropriate union funds. The Kennedy bill is somewhat broader on this than the Goldwater bill, applying not only to union officials but to officials of all organizations tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. That would include religious, charitable and welfare organizations.

11. False Entry, Destruction of Records. Both bills make it a crime to destroy union records, make false entries.

12. Loans. The Kennedy bill bars an employer from loaning money to officers of a union representing his employees. It also prohibits unions from making loans of more than \$1,500 to their officers and members.

13. Unloading Fees. The Kennedy bill bars truck unloading fees to unions.

14. Financial Responsibility. The Goldwater bill imposes a responsibility on union officers, as being in a position of trust, to use union funds only for the purposes stated in the union's constitution and bylaws. It permits any union member to bring a court suit for an accounting of whether officers are meeting this responsibility or to compel them to meet it.

15. Financial Recovery. The Kennedy bill permits union members to bring court suit for recovery of funds a union officer has been convicted of misappropriating.

Union Election Procedures

16. Periodic Elections. Both bills require secret-ballot election of the officers of union locals at least once every three years and bar "lifetime" election. The Kennedy bill requires the officers of national and international unions (but not of federations) to be elected at least once every four years, the Goldwater bill at least once every five years. Both bills contain provisions to insure honest counting of votes in union elections, to insure that all candidates are permitted a fair hearing by the membership, to prevent wholesale illegitimate disqualification of some voters and to bar candidates from using union funds to finance their own campaigns.

17. Felons Barred from Office. The Kennedy bill bars persons convicted of certain specified felonies from serving as union officers but permits the Secretary of Labor, after a hearing, to make exceptions for individuals. The Goldwater bill bars persons convicted of any felony from serving during any period in which they are ineligible to vote, as a result of the conviction, in the state of conviction.

18. Non-Compliers Barred from Office. The Kennedy bill bars from union office for five years any person convicted in court of violating the reporting and trusteeship provisions of the bill. The Goldwater bill contains the same bar but applies it to convictions for violation of any provision. The Kennedy bill, for the purpose

of this section, also counts as "convicted" anyone found by the Secretary, after a hearing on a written record, to have violated the trusteeship and reporting sections.

19. Removal of Officers. Both bills contain provisions to insure union members the right to remove officers. Both permit the Secretary of Labor to bring a court suit for removal of officers not elected in compliance with the bill. The Goldwater bill would also permit individual union members to bring such suits.

20. Penalties. Both bills make it a crime to serve as a union officer or permit others to serve as officers in violation of the election provisions.

21. Administrative Sanctions. Goldwater bill permits Secretary, subject to court review and after a hearing on a written record, to bar unions not complying with election requirements of bill from using NLRB facilities for five years or from enjoying Federal tax exemptions for five years.

Trusteeships

22. General Requirements. Both bills require national and international unions, in general, to assume trusteeship over a local only for legitimate purposes and to exercise the trusteeship in conformity with the union constitution.

23. Vote Manipulation. Both bills prohibit counting votes of a local under trusteeship in elections of national or international officers unless the local's delegates to the national convention were chosen by local members by a secret ballot. Both provide criminal penalties for violation.

24. Rifling of Treasuries. Both bills bar administrators of locals under trust from transferring major funds out of the local's treasury. Both provide criminal penalties for violation.

25. Duration of Trusteeship. Both bills restrict trusteeship to 18 months duration but permit courts to allow it to continue for an additional year.

26. Enforcement. Both bills permit the Secretary, but not an individual union member, to bring a court suit for compliance with trusteeship provisions.

27. Administrative Sanctions. Goldwater bill permits the Secretary, subject to court review and after a hearing on a written record, to bar unions not complying with trusteeship requirements from using NLRB facilities for five years or from enjoying Federal tax exemptions for five years.

General Provisions

28. Commissioner of Labor Reports. Both bills create the post of Commissioner of Labor Reports, within the Labor Department. The Commissioner would assist the Secretary to administer the act, would be appointed by the President at grade 18 level, subject to Senate confirmation.

29. Exchanges of Information. The Goldwater bill provides for sharing of information about labor practices, including information received in the annual reports and through investigations conducted by the Secretary under the Goldwater bill, by the Secretary and other Federal agencies.

30. General Investigative Power. The Goldwater bill authorizes the Secretary to investigate, with subpoena powers, any violations of the bill. The Kennedy bill

authorizes only those investigations specified in the various individual sections of the bill.

31. Ethical Practices. The Kennedy bill states that Congress encourages setting up by unions of codes of ethical practices, and creates a 15-member Advisory Committee on Ethical Practices to cooperate with the Secretary in studying such codes.

Taft-Hartley Act Amendments

32. Striker Voting. Both bills would strike out an existing labor law provision that bars economic strikers, who are permanently replaced while on strike and who are not entitled to reinstatement, from voting in union representation elections.

33. Building Industry Contracts. Both bills permit building industry firms and unions to conclude collective bargaining agreements even if the union has not been certified as bargaining agent in an NLRB representation election. The Kennedy bill specifies that such contracts may require employees to join the union seven days after being hired (except in states that have right-to-work laws) and may permit the union to recommend who is to be hired and to establish experience qualifications.

34. No Man's Land Cases. The Kennedy bill requires the NLRB to handle all cases over which Federal law gives it jurisdiction (most labor disputes involving or affecting interstate commerce). However, it may cede jurisdiction to the states over labor disputes -- but not over disputes in the mining, transportation or manufacturing industries -- on which applicable state laws are consistent with the Federal law that would ordinarily govern the dispute.

The Goldwater bill permits the NLRB to decline to handle cases it considers too small to warrant the expense, and the states may assume jurisdiction over such cases regardless of whether their applicable labor laws are consistent with Federal labor laws.

35. Definition of "Supervisor." Under current law, employers are not required to treat persons defined as "supervisors" as employees for the purposes of collective bargaining. They are considered management. The Kennedy bill would reduce the number of persons classified as supervisors by changing one definition of supervisor from persons having authority "responsibly to direct" other employees to persons "whose principal function" is responsibly to direct other employees and who, in so doing, perform work not merely of a routine or clerical nature, but requiring "independent judgment."

36. Picketing. The Kennedy bill outlaws picketing carried on for the purpose of extorting money from an employer.

The Goldwater bill outlaws picketing designed to force an employer to recognize or bargain with a union, or an employee to join a union, in the following situations: (1) When the employer already recognizes another union, in compliance with Federal law, and a question of representation cannot legally be raised under NLRB procedures. (2) When there was a valid representation election during the past 12 months. (3) When the union cannot show that the employees it seeks to represent are "sufficiently" interested in joining it. (4) When, despite picketing for a "reasonable" length of time, no representation election has been held. The NLRB would determine what was a "reasonable" time and what constituted "sufficient" employee interest.

37. Non-Partisan NLRB. The Goldwater bill would prohibit more than three of the NLRB's five members from being members of the same party.

38. General Counsel. The Goldwater bill would make it clear that when the office of NLRB General Counsel becomes vacant, the President may designate an acting General Counsel. At present, there is no provision for an acting General Counsel.

39. Reopening Clause. The Goldwater bill would make it clear that unless a union contract had a reopening clause, neither party to it could be compelled to negotiate on changing conditions of work, including conditions not covered by the contract.

40. Employer Non-Communist Oath. The Goldwater bill would extend to employers the current requirement that union officers must sign a non-Communist affidavit before the union can use NLRB facilities.

41. Pre-Election Hearings. The Goldwater bill would permit the NLRB to hold union certification elections without a pre-election hearing if both management and the union waived rights to the hearing or if there were no "substantial objection" to an election without a hearing.

42. Secondary Boycotts. The Goldwater bill makes these changes in existing laws against secondary boycotts: (a) Under current law, it is illegal for a union to strike in order to force an employer to stop doing business with a struck firm. But it is not illegal to threaten or otherwise coerce an employer directly to get him to stop doing business with a struck firm, or to get him to agree to sign a "hot cargo" contract (a contract specifying that employees are not required to handle struck or sweetheart-shop goods). The Goldwater bill would make such direct coercion of an employer illegal. (Note: Under current law, strikes to enforce hot cargo contracts are already illegal.) (b) Under current law, it is illegal to induce workers "in concert" either to refuse to handle the goods of a struck firm or to strike to compel an employer to stop doing business with a struck firm. But such inducement of employees individually -- inducement one by one -- is not illegal. The Goldwater bill would make it illegal. (c) Under current law, National Labor Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) secondary boycott prohibitions do not apply to industries governed by the Railway Labor Act and to many other groups of employees. The Goldwater bill would apply the prohibitions to all unions, thus extending coverage to railway, airline, domestic, government and agricultural workers. (d) The Goldwater bill specifies that the following are not to be considered prohibited secondary boycotts: workers' refusal to perform work "farmed out" to their employers by struck firms; workers' refusal to continue working on a construction site being run by several employees in a joint venture, if one of the employees is struck.

Prospects for Passage

Although party leaders in both the House and the Senate have indicated they want an anti-corruption bill passed in 1959, actual prospects for final enactment seem only fair. The Senate appears fairly certain to pass the Kennedy bill substantially as introduced, but not the House. Whatever happens, the President's secondary boycott, "no man's land" and picketing proposals are unlikely to be enacted, even if, as suggested by Kennedy, they are considered separately from the anti-corruption

provisions. Labor Secretary Mitchell Feb. 7 was quoted as saying he would not object to this procedure, provided Democratic leaders made a definite commitment to allow floor consideration of a Taft-Hartley amendment bill after an anti-corruption measure was passed. McClellan Feb. 7 said he favored separating the anti-corruption and Taft-Hartley provisions into two bills.

Mitchell's apparent agreement to permit separation of the anti-corruption and Taft-Hartley revision proposals into two bills represented an apparent retreat from the Administration's original position, which was that Congress should incorporate President Eisenhower's whole labor package into one bill. Mitchell upheld this position forcefully at a Senate Labor Subcommittee hearing Feb. 4 and was subjected to sharp criticism by Kennedy, who questioned him so strongly on some of the President's picketing provisions that Mitchell took time out to study the provisions further before answering.

The change of position, paradoxically, while probably enhancing chances for passage of an anti-corruption bill, could create a rift between the Administration and conservative Republican Senators who so far have refrained from introducing their own labor bills for fear of endangering the President's labor package. Only Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) have introduced major bills of their own. Curtis' (S 76) deals only with picketing, Mundt's (S 1002) primarily with union election procedures. Goldwater himself, while he agreed to act as Administration spokesman, actually favored even stronger proposals than in the Administration bill, a Federal right-to-work law, for example. Informed of Mitchell's Feb. 7 statement, Goldwater said, "I could never stand for that." However, Goldwater's office Feb. 11 told Congressional Quarterly the Senator would go along with the two-bill procedure if the Administration wanted, provided no Taft-Hartley amendments, including those on which the President and the Democrats agree (No's. 32 and 33 above), were included in the anti-corruption bill.

Nevertheless, regardless of whether anti-corruption and Taft-Hartley provisions are ultimately combined or separated into two bills (the latter now seems likely), Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) seems to have the votes to pass an anti-corruption bill and to turn back all major Taft-Hartley changes requested by the President.

In the 1958 labor bill debate, floor amendments to add secondary boycotts, "no man's land" and picketing provisions similar to those in this year's Administration bill were proposed and defeated in a series of roll-call votes. With Democratic strength increased this year from 49 to 64 Senators, Johnson should have comparatively little trouble in holding the line against these provisions. (For 1958 voting, see 1958 Almanac p. 439-41)

This would be true, moreover, despite the threat of a possible veto of a bill the President considered too weak and despite the influence of McClellan, which is considerable, should he decide to press for "no man's land," secondary boycott and picketing provisions. Judging from the 1958 voting and the past stands of the Senate's 15 Democratic freshmen, Johnson could probably put together a coalition of Northern and Western Democrats and liberal Republicans that would assure him at least 50 votes -- a majority -- on any one of these provisions. The veto threat and the McClellan prestige, however, will almost certainly result in getting Kennedy to sharpen some provisions already in his bill. (For analysis of 1958 votes, 1958 Almanac p. 197)

The House, however, presents a different story. There, the Kennedy bill could easily be killed by a coalition of Northern Democrats who consider it too harsh on labor and Republicans and Southern Democrats who consider it too soft on labor. In 1958, a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition, with the support of a few strongly pro-labor Northern Democrats, killed the measure, 190-198.

Even before it gets to the floor, the Kennedy bill could have trouble getting approval by the Education and Labor Committee, despite the new composition of the Committee, which appears to give Members likely to favor passage of the bill a narrow margin on the Committee. (See Weekly Report p. 101, 103)

In 1958, the Kennedy bill never got out of Committee and had to be brought to the floor under suspension of the rules, with no opportunity for debate, late in the session. The same thing could happen this year. Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) has indicated he opposes the Kennedy bill as now written. A fight is expected in the Committee. Bills corresponding to the Kennedy bill (HR 3028, 3372) and the Goldwater bill (HR 3540 and others) have already been introduced in the House by Reps. George S. McGovern (D S.D.), James Roosevelt (D Calif.) and Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), ranking minority member of the Education and Labor Committee, and many other Members.

As in 1958, strong business and labor lobbying is expected in the House. It was no secret in 1958 that many unions -- the United Mine Workers, for example -- considered the Kennedy bill too prone to pry into labor affairs and lobbied vigorously against its passage. Such lobbying can be expected again. The AFL-CIO, which has endorsed the current Kennedy bill with some suggested changes, stated in testimony before the Senate Labor Subcommittee that it opposed nearly all the Taft-Hartley amendments favored by the President. The AFL-CIO also indicated it might change its stand and oppose the Kennedy bill if so-called "labor sweetener" provisions -- the supervisor, building industry and striker voting provisions (provisions No's. 32, 33 and 35, above) -- were deleted, as proposed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), a Kennedy bill co-sponsor. (For testimony, Weekly Report p. 216, 268)

Business groups, on the other hand, tend to agree with Goldwater that any labor reform bill without secondary boycott, picketing and "no man's land" provisions like those in the Administration bill would be a "sweetheart" bill. They fear such a bill will be passed and Taft-Hartley amendments forgotten. They will therefore lobby against passage of any bill that does not contain the amendments they favor.

Two factors could conceivably enhance chances both of the anti-corruption and Taft-Hartley provisions: revelation of new scandals by the McClellan Select Committee, which will be continuing its investigations throughout 1959; and a wave of strikes in major industries in 1959. Contract negotiations are now under way in the aircraft, steel, chemical, rubber, electrical manufacturing and many other big industries. Major strikes might create public pressure for passage of some of the President's Taft-Hartley Act amendments.

Taft-Hartley History

The legislative history of the Taft-Hartley Act and attempts to amend it:

1947 -- The House April 17 passed Taft-Hartley 308-107 (D 93-84; R 215-22; Ind. 0-1). Senate passed bill May 13 by 68-24 vote (D 21-21; R 47-3). Final version was cleared June 6, vetoed June 20 by President Truman, who said it would "reverse the basic direction of our national labor policy." House June 20 overrode veto 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11; Ind. 0-1). Senate June 23 overrode veto 68-25 (D 20-22; R 48-3). (1947 Almanac p. 279)

1948 -- A majority on Republican-controlled Joint Labor-Management Relations Committee Dec. 31 said the act was "working well." Democratic minority called it "discredited." (1948 Almanac p. 227)

1949 -- President Truman recommended the act be repealed and replaced by the original National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act). Organized labor backed the proposal but there was no final action in either chamber. (1949 Almanac p. 444)

1950 -- A bill to permit hiring halls in the maritime industry cleared the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee but did not reach the floor. (1950 Almanac p. 272)

1951 -- Act amended for first time. The amendment (PL 189, 82nd Congress) validated union elections held after passage of the act, even though several union leaders had not signed required non-Communist affidavits, and eliminated the requirement that a union's members must approve a union shop agreement. (1951 Almanac p. 268)

1952 -- A bill to permit building trades unions to hire workers for the contractor was introduced by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio, 1939-53), passed Senate by voice vote May 12 but died in House Education and Labor Committee. (1952 Almanac, p. 188)

1953 -- Committee hearings in both chambers on proposed amendments, but no action. (1953 Almanac p. 260)

1954 -- President Eisenhower recommended 15 amendments. A Taft-Hartley amendment bill reached the Senate floor May 7 but was recommitted 50-42 (D 46-0; R 3-42). Hearings but no action in House. (1954 Almanac p. 300)

1955 -- No action despite Presidential recommendations.

1956 -- The President repeated his 1955 recommendations. No action. (1956 Almanac p. 100)

1957 -- Mr. Eisenhower made no requests concerning Taft-Hartley Act. The Senate Aug. 23, by voice vote, passed S J Res 94, directing the Secretary of Labor to make public certain information to be filed with him under the Taft-Hartley Act. No House action. (1957 Almanac p. 662)

1958 -- Attempts to add major Taft-Hartley Act amendments to two anti-corruption bills (S 2888, S 3974) passed by the Senate were defeated in a series of roll-call votes. The House eventually passed the welfare and pension plans bill (S 2888) but rejected S 3974. S 2888 was signed into law Aug. 28 by the President (PL 836, 85th Congress). (See p. 258 and 1958 Almanac p. 191)

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

The Senate Feb. 6, by a 63-22 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 1) authorizing \$465 million over a four-year period in Federal aid for airport construction. (For voting see chart p. 264) The funds would be available to communities on a matching (50-50) basis beginning July 1, 1959. At the start of debate on S 1, the Senate accepted an amendment by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) reducing the total authorization by \$100 million by limiting the program to four years. In the bill reported by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, \$565 million was to have been spread over five years. (Weekly Report p. 216)

Three Republican-sponsored amendments designed to cut the bill's spending authorization were rejected by roll-call votes. Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), author of one which would have cut grants to \$308 million, told the Senate that if his amendment were accepted, he believed there would be a "reasonable chance" of the President signing the bill into law.

BACKGROUND -- In the 85th Congress the Senate passed a bill similar to S 1 (S 3502) without a dissenting vote. Following House passage, President Eisenhower pocket vetoed the measure Sept. 2, 1958, saying he was "convinced that the time has come for the Federal Government to begin an orderly withdrawal from the airport program." (1958 Almanac p. 309. For background on 1959 situation, see Weekly Report p. 64)

The President outlined the Administration's 1959 program for airport construction in his budget message Jan. 9. It called for authorizations of \$65 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959, declining to \$55 million, \$45 million and \$35 million in the three following fiscal years. A bill (S 674) embodying these proposals was introduced Jan. 23. In its report (S Rept 49) filed Feb. 5, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee stated that the only witness who testified in support of the Administration bill was the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, Elwood R. Quesada.

Included in the Committee report were minority views by six Republican Committee members and one Democrat, Frank J. Lausche (Ohio). They stated that the current program -- in force since 1955 -- authorizing grants of \$63 million annually was adequate and should be continued for the next four fiscal years, 1960-63. They also pointed out that under a separate program Federal expenditures in fiscal 1960 for improvements in air navigation and safety facilities would approach \$500 million.

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Feb. 10 concluded two days of hearings on the House version of S 1 and on the Administration proposal. (See p. 286)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1:

Authorized the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to make matching grants of up to \$95 million yearly in fiscal 1960 through 1963 to communities in the continental United States for airport construction projects.

Extended his authority to make grants, also on a matching basis, of \$5 million yearly in fiscal 1960-63 to communities in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for airport projects.

Authorized an additional \$65 million to be used at the discretion of the Administrator to help communities modernize facilities for jet traffic.

Prohibited use of Federal grants for any part of an airport facility which would be used as a parking lot, bar, hotel or similar concession.

Permitted matching grants for the repair of runways at small airports not busy enough to warrant installation of a Federal traffic tower.

Required the Administrator to publish by each Jan. 1 the proposed airport program for the next fiscal year.

Provided that funds allocated to a state and not used within two fiscal years would be added to the Administrator's discretionary fund.

Granted the advance consent of Congress to agreements among the states on the use of interstate projects.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Authorize a four instead of five-year program; Feb. 6. Voice vote.

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Direct the Administrator to take into consideration the use of private financing, if it is available, for the construction of any part of a building, other than a passenger terminal, that will be used for commercial activities; Feb. 6. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.) -- Continue the existing program of Federal aid for airport construction: \$63 million annually for fiscal years 1960-63; Feb. 6. Roll-call vote, 35-53.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Prohibit Federal grants for airport buildings except for those portions that house air safety functions (traffic control, weather and communication facilities); Feb. 6. Roll call, 33-53.

Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) -- Cut the annual authorizations for projects in the continental U.S. from \$95 million to \$65 million; cut the annual authorizations for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from \$5 million to \$4.5 million; and cut the Administrator's discretionary fund from \$65 million to \$30 million; Feb. 6. Roll call, 37-48.

DEBATE -- Feb. 6 -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), author of S 1 -- "The President's approach of \$65 million, \$55 million, \$45 million, \$35 million and then nothing is like sending a baby to do a man's job in the construction field."

Cotton -- Instead of increasing the program the Senate should extend the existing airport-aid program of \$63 million per year because "there is not one shred or scintilla of evidence that it is not enough" and "if it does not prove adequate for next year, when combined with what we expect to carry over from this year, there will be nothing in the world to prevent its being supplemented at that time."

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- In Pennsylvania 70 percent of community applications for fiscal 1959 "were refused because of the lack of Federal funds."

CQ Senate Votes 13 through 16.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Passes \$465 Million Airport Construction Bill After Rejecting Amendments to Reduce Federal Grants

13. S 1. Authorize Federal grants of \$465 million to communities on a 50-50 matching basis for airport construction projects in fiscal years 1960-1963. Schoepel (R Kan.) substitute amendment to continue the existing program of \$63 million yearly in grants for airport projects. Rejected 35-53 (D 7-51; R 28-2), Feb. 6, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 263)
14. S 1. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment restricting Federal grants for airport buildings to those which house air safety facilities. Rejected 33-53 (D 5-51; R 28-2), Feb. 6, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
15. S 1. Morton (R Ky.) amendment to reduce the annual authorization for airport construction projects in the continental United States from \$95 million to \$65 million; for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from \$5 million to \$4.5 million; and reduce the Federal Aviation Agency Administrator's discretionary fund from \$65 million to \$30 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 8-47; R 29-1), Feb. 6, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
16. S 1. Passage of the bill. Passed 63-22 (D 51-5; R 12-17), Feb. 6, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	13	14	15	16	Vote No.	13	14	15	16	Vote No.	13	14	15	16
Yea	35	33	37	63	Yea	7	5	8	51	Yea	28	28	29	12
Nay	53	53	48	22	Nay	51	51	47	5	Nay	2	2	1	17

13 14 15 16					13 14 15 16					13 14 15 16					- KEY -				
															Y Record Vote For (yea).				
															✓ Paired For.				
															± Announced For, CQ Poll For.				
															N Record Vote Against (nay).				
															X Paired Against.				
															- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.				
															? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
															13 14 15 16				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEVADA					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Hill					Hickenlooper					Bible					Case				
Sparkman					Martin					Cannon					Mundt				
ALASKA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE					TENNESSEE				
Bartlett					Carlson					Bridges					Gore				
Gruening					Schoepel					Cotton					Kefauver				
ARIZONA					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY					TEXAS				
Hayden					Cooper					Williams					Johnson				
Goldwater					Morton					Case					Yarborough				
ARKANSAS					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO					UTAH				
Fulbright					Ellender					Anderson					Moss				
McClellan					Long					Chavez					Bennett				
CALIFORNIA					MAINE					NEW YORK					VERMONT				
Engle					Muskie					Javits					Aiken				
Kuchel					Smith					Keating					Prouty				
COLORADO					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA					VIRGINIA				
Carroll					Beall					Ervin					Byrd				
Allott					Butler					Jordan					Robertson				
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA					WASHINGTON				
Dodd					Kennedy					Langer					Jackson				
Bush					Saltonstall					Young					Magnuson				
DELAWARE					MICHIGAN					OHIO					WEST VIRGINIA				
Frear					Hart					Lausche					Byrd				
Williams					McNamara					Young					Randolph				
FLORIDA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA					WISCONSIN				
Holland					Humphrey					Kerr					Proxmire				
Smathers					McCarthy					Monroney					Wiley				
GEORGIA					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON					WYOMING				
Russell					Eastland					Morse					McGee				
Talmadge					Stennis					Neuberger					O'Mahoney				
IDAHO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA									
Church					Flemings					Clark									
Duorsbak					Symington					Scott									
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND									
Douglas					Mansfield					Green									
Dirksen					Murray					Pastore									
INDIANA					NEBRASKA					SOUTH CAROLINA									
Hartke					Curtis					Johnston									
Capehart					Hruska					Thurmond									

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



Committee Roundup

MISSILE, DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The opening round of the 1959 preparedness debate drew to an inconclusive close as Congressional committees terminated the initial phases of their inquiries into the defense program. (Weekly Report p. 215)

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy Feb. 6 completed his fifth day of testimony before the House Armed Services Committee (and his 14th day as a Congressional witness) with a restatement of the Administration's basic position: that, despite the probability that the Soviets will have a larger inventory of intercontinental ballistic missiles than the United States in the next few years, the United States will retain superiority in over-all retaliatory striking power. The \$41-billion defense budget for fiscal 1960 he maintained, did not involve any "serious calculated risk."

Testimony by subordinate officials, however, continued to stress the inadequacy of research and development funds for particular missile programs. Two Army commanders -- Maj. Gen. William W. Dick Jr., special weapons director, and Maj. Gen. Dwight E. Beach, air defense director -- told the House Science and Astronautics Committee Feb. 9 that they had recommended a request for \$700 million to begin production of the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile, but that it was not included in the budget. McElroy, they said, had decided the Nike-Zeus (a follow-on missile to the Nike-Ajax and Nike-Hercules) was not sufficiently advanced to warrant going into production. (Until the Nike-Zeus or a similar missile is available, the U.S. is without defense against ballistic missiles.) McElroy's decision was defended Feb. 10 by Assistant Defense Secretary W. J. McNeil, who told the Joint Economic Committee that "every possible cent is being spent to perfect" the Nike-Zeus.

In a second appearance before the House Science and Astronautics Committee Feb. 10, Rear Adm. John T. Hayward, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Research and Development, repeated his criticism of Feb. 4 of the decision-making process in the Pentagon. (He had proposed that all space research be centered in one civilian agency similar to the Atomic Energy Commission.) The Navy had a "true requirement" for \$771 million for research and development, Hayward said, but was allotted only \$522 million.

Members of the House Committee were given a demonstration Feb. 12, at Cape Canaveral, Fla., of the Air Force's Snark, an air-breathing guided missile of 5,000-mile range. An operational Snark unit was to be located at Presque Isle, Maine, in a few months. But the relatively slow-moving and vulnerable Snark was not scheduled for extensive production.

When and where the preparedness controversy would be resumed was not clear. After its closed-door session with CIA officials Feb. 4, the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee adjourned subject to call of its chairman, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). If the Subcommittee follows its 1958 procedure, however, it will recall Secretary McElroy two or three times during the session for progress reports. McElroy is scheduled to appear March 2 before the House Science and Astro-

navics Committee, when he will be questioned about the Nike-Zeus program. Meanwhile, Democratic leaders of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee announced that hearings would be held shortly on the nuclear aircraft program. In a joint statement Feb. 5, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) and Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) demanded that the Administration immediately authorize construction of a flying prototype of a nuclear-powered plane. Defense officials have argued such a plane has no immediate military use.

ECONOMIC REPORT

The Joint Economic Committee Feb. 10 concluded two weeks of hearings on the President's Economic Report. (Weekly Report p. 218)

Little that the Committee heard established any common ground between opposing schools of thought on the key economic issues of the day -- the rate of growth, inflation and its causes, Government spending and tax policies. About the sole item of agreement was that little progress was being made in dealing with unemployment, which climbed to 4.7 million in January. (See p.281)

The Administration's position, stated Feb. 5 by Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, that inflation is the principal enemy and a balanced budget the chief guardian of the Nation's economy, was endorsed Feb. 6 by William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Although the current price level was stable, he said, "there is inflammatory material lying around for a serious increase" in prices. Martin's view was challenged by Seymour E. Harris of Harvard, who said the Reserve Board's concern with inflation had helped to bring on the 1957-58 recession.

Spokesmen for business and labor groups, testifying Feb. 9, revealed equally wide differences of view. Walter P. Reuther, president of United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), said Soviet economic growth "is advancing four or five times as fast" as that of the U.S. because of the Administration's "faulty economic policies." He called for a higher minimum wage and a depressed areas program, implying that increased Federal spending would help to raise the economy's rate of growth to a "normal" 5 percent. Walter Fackler, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., disputed Reuther's view of Soviet progress. Both Fackler and Dr. Ralph Robey, appearing for the National Assn. of Manufacturers, urged that Federal spending be cut and that taxes be revamped.

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), vice chairman of the Committee, Feb. 10 disclosed results of a poll of 615 economists conducted in 1958. Asked to assign priorities to certain economic goals, 53 percent selected maximum employment as the key goal, while only 18 percent voted for price stability. However, almost three-quarters of the economists believed it possible to achieve both goals simultaneously over the long run.

Just how this might be done remained to be answered. After filing its report about March 1, the Joint Committee was expected to undertake a broader and more detailed inquiry into the conflicting needs for economic growth and stability.

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On labor racketeering. (Weekly Report p. 216)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 4 -- The Committee heard further testimony on the alleged connection of Charles Johnson, vice president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO), with oil and gas contracts, particularly in Baltimore, Md. Emanuel and Philip Weiss, brothers of Edward Weiss, a petroleum jobber who testified Jan. 30, took the Fifth Amendment on questions about alleged payoffs to the Penn Products Corp., a company controlled by Emanuel Weiss.

Feb. 5 -- Sidney Cohen of Los Angeles, a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said he signed an agreement in January in Teamster President James R. Hoffa's office waiving his December 1958 election as Local 208 secretary-treasurer in favor of the Hoffa-backed incumbent, John W. Filipoff. Cohen said a campaign of intense harassment followed his election, so he agreed to resume his previous, subordinate post of local president and business agent. He said he regretted his action and had filed suit to oust Filipoff.

Committee investigator Pierre Salinger said an audit of union books showed Local 208 had made an \$11,166 loan to finance an organizational picketing drive headed by Gus Brown, whom he described as "a known Communist" ousted from the CIO in 1950 and active in the Communist party as recently as 1956. Salinger said correspondence showed Hoffa and Teamster vice president Harold Gibbons had considered a possible union affiliation with Brown.

Feb. 6 -- Morris Gurewitz and Ben H. Cohen, operators of Los Angeles rendering plants, said Mike Singer, Local 626 business agent, dictated prices in their businesses and compelled them to contribute some of their business to a new firm headed by Singer's friends.

Small Business Administrator Wendell B. Barnes said Singer dropped an illegal union organizing drive in Hawaii in 1958 within hours after learning there might be a Committee investigation of his activities. Singer invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned.

Feb. 10 -- Milton Hammergren, former general sales manager and vice president of the Wurlitzer Co., and a witness as the Committee began hearings on racketeering in the coin-machine industry, said his firm had to deal with racketeers to sell its machines. Hammergren said he joined Wurlitzer in 1926, in 1939 succeeded Sen. Homer Capehart (R Ind.) as sales manager, and now is "semi-retired." He said his connections with an Al Goldberg, now deceased, who was "well connected with the underworld," led to his sale of 550 jukeboxes to Chicago mobsters, for "close to half a million dollars," in the early 1940s. One of those with whom he dealt was Jake (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, a member of the old Al Capone gang, he said. He said his company didn't condone the violence in juke box trade wars, but that "that's one of the liabilities of the business." He said underworld help in sales came from such people as Meyer Lansky, a gambler; Angelo Meli of Detroit, and Frank (Buster) Wortman of St. Louis, all described by the Committee as racketeers.

Arthur Kaplan, a committee lawyer, said a "conservative" estimate was that \$300 million went through 500,000 juke box slots annually. Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the annual revenue from vending

machines, exclusive of pinball machines and other amusement devices, reached about \$2 billion.

Feb. 11 -- Theodore Blatt, attorney for the Associated Amusement Machine Operators of New York, said juke box operators were forced to sign union contracts because they were "very vulnerable" to union pressure.

Milton Green, a Brooklyn and Coney Island coin machine operator, said Teamsters Local 266 in New York was run by gangsters, and he was ambushed and beaten about seven months ago because he opposed a contract with the local.

In answer to questions on their coin machine business connections, the following witnesses took the Fifth Amendment: John Vitale, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Zito, Springfield, Ill.; Mike Genovese, Gibsonia, Pa., and Joseph Salardino, Denver, Colo.

(Sen. Capehart, contacted by telephone in Indiana concerning Hammergren's Feb. 10 testimony, said he knew nothing of any racketeering deals during his term as Wurlitzer's director in the 1930s, and that "we did a tremendous business without that kind of thing." Capehart, appointed last week to fill a Committee vacancy, said he did not understand why he hadn't been notified of the hearings. A Committee spokesman said his office had been notified.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 9 -- U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts signed a final decree giving the court-appointed Teamsters board of monitors power to compel any "reasonable" reforms. His action followed the U.S. Court of Appeals' Feb. 6 denial of a petition to block the order, filed by two New York Teamsters.

FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

HELD HEARING -- On the Administration's farm program. (Weekly Report p. 226)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 10 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, in a prepared statement, said present price support levels, as determined under parity formulas for mandatory price support commodities, were becoming "increasingly unrealistic" and were "incentive prices" for many producers. More realistic, he said, were President Eisenhower's recommendations to fix the level of price supports at a percentage of the average market price during the immediately preceding years -- possibly three or four years -- and to provide the Secretary of Agriculture with broader discretionary authority to set support levels.

Benson said Congress passed similar legislation for corn in 1958. "We already have this authority for a basic crop," he said. In reply, Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) said, "But we won't give it to you on the others if I can help it." Cooley added, "If farmers had all the freedom you want them to have, they'd be bankrupt before Christmas."

Benson detailed Administration recommendations for wheat, tobacco and peanuts. Emphasizing the Nation's mounting wheat surpluses, he said it was "urgent that new legislation be enacted without undue delay."

Benson also read to the Committee a letter to him from President Eisenhower on the "food for peace" program. The letter asked the Secretary to "take the lead...in organizing and energizing this effort." (See p. 286)

In a Feb. 12 press conference, Benson said he was looking forward to consultations with senior officials of other surplus-producing friendly countries.

COMMITTEE CHANGES

● **LABOR INVESTIGATION** -- Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) Feb. 4 was appointed to the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, to fill the vacancy left by the retirement from the Senate of Irving M. Ives (R N.Y. 1947-59).

● **SENATE SELECT SMALL BUSINESS** -- Members of the Senate Select Small Business Committee were announced Feb. 4. Democrats: John J. Sparkman (Ala.), chairman, Russell B. Long (La.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Alan Bible (Nevada), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), Clair Engle (Calif.), E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska), Harrison A. Williams (N.J.) and Frank E. Moss (Utah). Republicans: Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Hugh Scott (Pa.) and Winston L. Prouty (N.H.).

● **JOINT ECONOMIC** -- The House Feb. 9 passed S 961, amending the Employment Act of 1946 (PL 304, 79th Congress), to increase the membership of the Joint Economic Committee from 14 to 16 members (eight from each chamber). S 961, which was passed by the Senate Feb. 6, gives the Democrats 10 places on the Committee (five from each chamber) and the Republicans six places (three from each chamber). The House action cleared the bill for the President.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.) of the House Government Operations Committee Feb. 6 ordered a full investigation by the Special Government Information Subcommittee of the Navy's refusal to give the General Accounting Office the recommendations, opinions and conclusion in an investigative report on buying practices of the Military Sea Transportation Service. Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) Feb. 6 released correspondence on the dispute, showing that both Navy Secretary Thomas S. Gates and Under Secretary William B. Franke told GAO Controller General Joseph Campbell their employees would be wary of saying what they truly believed if their views were not protected.

In another information stalemate, Moss Feb. 9 was turned down, "with regret," by the White House when he requested a copy of the "guidelines" issued by the National Security Council's Operations Coordinating Board on information policies on missiles and satellites. Presidential Deputy Assistant Gerald D. Morgan wrote him that only the council's procedural and organizational matters ever were made available to Congressional committees. Moss wrote back, asking "on what statutory or other authority" the request was denied. (Weekly Report p. 48)

OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 6 approved an amended version of a bill (HR 2357) introduced Jan. 15 by Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.). The bill would provide \$2.1 billion in Federal money to continue and expand U.S. housing programs. The total compared with the \$2.7 billion in a bill (S 57) passed by the Senate Feb. 5 and the \$1.6 billion (S 612) recommended by President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report p. 213, 219)

As introduced, Rains' bill called for about \$3 billion in Federal outlays. The biggest subcommittee cut eliminated a \$500 million fund to buy FHA and GI mortgages. Another \$375 million was cut from the college, elderly persons and cooperative housing programs and from slum clearance funds.

The Subcommittee bill would provide \$500 million a year for three years for slum clearance. The \$1.5 billion three-year total compared with the \$2.1 billion program in the Senate-passed S 57 and the \$1.35 billion recommended by the Administration. The Subcommittee will also would provide \$400 million in loans for college housing, compared to the \$300 million in S 57 and the \$200 million in S 612. The Subcommittee bill authorized \$100 million for direct loans to non-profit organizations interested in building housing for the elderly, a feature not in S 57 nor S 612. The Banking and Currency Committee announced it would act on the subcommittee bill Feb. 17.

HAWAII STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- Feb. 11 reported a bill (HR 4221 -- H Rept 32) that would grant statehood to Hawaii. HR 4221 was a clean bill introduced Feb. 5 by Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.). (Weekly Report p. 219)

In reporting the bill as privileged matter, full Committee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) reserved the right to call up the bill for floor consideration without prior clearance by the House Rules Committee. But he said he would prefer the bill to be granted a rule under regular procedure and that he would give the Rules Committee a reasonable opportunity to act.

FEDERAL EDUCATION AID

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Education Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills to provide Federal aid to education. (Weekly Report p. 144, 211, 279)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 4-6 -- Subcommittee Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) said Federal aid was needed to "water the roots" of the Nation's educational plant. Murray, in urging Federal aid, said, "We should remember that it will cost approximately \$5.6 billion to build the 140,500 classrooms needed right now, and that it would cost approximately \$6 billion annually to double teacher salaries." Murray has introduced a bill (S 2) that would eventually provide \$4.7 billion a year in Federal aid to build schools and raise teachers' salaries.

Ruth A. Stout, National Education Assn. president, said S 2 was "the minimum step required."

Dr. William M. Alexander, professor of education at George Peabody College for Teachers and representative of the NEA, said "quality education is being denied to millions of our young people." He said Congress must help close the gap between what teachers received from schools and the salaries they could get in industry.

Dr. Walter W. Heller, University of Minnesota economist and NEA consultant, said the Nation could afford to spend the money needed to shore up its educational system. "In fact," he said, "the limits to our public support of education lie less in our pocketbooks than in our hearts and minds."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House Education and Labor Committee General Education Subcommittee heard similar testimony Feb. 5-6.

LABOR UNION REFORMS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On labor anti-corruption bills (S 505, 748). (For previous testimony, Weekly Report p. 216; for labor bill prospects, see p. 257)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 5 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in his second day of testimony, defended Administration bill (S 748) provisions on secondary boycotts and organizational picketing and said he would submit a memorandum to show that these provisions would not hurt honest labor unions, as charged by Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) Feb. 4. Morse, who had said on Feb. 4 that Labor Department Solicitor Stuart Rothman apparently didn't know what was in the picketing and boycott provisions, withdrew "any derogatory statements about Mr. Rothman."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), a co-sponsor of the Kennedy bill (S 505), said all Taft-Hartley Act amendments, including those favored by labor, should be stripped from the bill. Their inclusion, he said, would "make it certain that no legislation will pass at this session of Congress."

The National Assn. of Manufacturers said neither the Kennedy nor Administration bill was strong enough. It favored applying antitrust laws to unions, passing a national right-to-work law and curbing secondary boycotts. The same position was taken by the Associated General Contractors in Feb. 2 testimony. The NAM also asked curbs on organizational picketing and on union political spending, whether from dues or special funds.

Feb. 6 -- Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO legislative director, and Albert J. Hayes, president of the International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO) and chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, said the Administration bill was anti-labor, particularly the picketing and secondary boycott provisions. Hayes, together with George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO) and Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, gave qualified approval to the Kennedy bill (S 505), suggesting improvements.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 2 -- The House Republican Policy Committee adopted a resolution endorsing S 748.

Feb. 7 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said he would not object to separate consideration of anti-corruption and Taft-Hartley revision proposals, provided Democratic leaders promised to bring a Taft-Hartley bill to the Senate floor after passing an anti-corruption measure. Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said he favored such a two-stage procedure because combining Taft-Hartley amendments with anti-corruption provisions would imperil the latter's chances of passage.

Feb. 11 -- The office of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), who introduced the Administration bill, said the Senator was willing to accept the two-stage procedure.

The 12-member advisory committee of labor experts appointed by Kennedy to study the Taft-Hartley Act and recommend changes by June 1 held an organizational meeting. Archibald Cox, Harvard University law professor and sometime Kennedy advisor on labor, was chosen chairman. The Senate Feb. 6 adopted S Res 66, providing \$20,000 for the study.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Railroad Retirement Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 226) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. (1958 Almanac p. 300)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 9 -- Chairman Howard W. Harbormeyer of the Railroad Retirement Board testified in favor of S 226, a bill sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and 24 other Senators. The bill would raise railroad retirement benefits by 10 percent and railroad unemployment benefits by about 20 percent, in addition to raising employer-employee tax rates to finance the increases. Harbormeyer expressed doubt, however, about the industry's ability to pay the increased tax rates.

Horace W. Harper, railroad labor representative on the board, called the bill "overdue" and the increases it provided "very modest indeed." He said railroad employees currently were not receiving benefits comparable to those paid in the steel, automobile, rubber and glass industries.

The Railroad Retirement Board's management representative, Thomas M. Healy, opposed the bill, calling it "ill-timed and ill-advised" for an industry "struggling to recapture its losses and keep as many employees as possible." Healy recommended a moratorium on increases "until such time as the help given the industry and its own efforts to improve its position and stabilize railroad employment can be evaluated by both management and currently active employees."

Feb. 11 -- Lester Schoene, attorney for the Railway Labor Executives Assn., testified in support of the bill. He said the railroads had recovered sufficiently from the recession to take on the higher taxes required by the increased benefits.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 3-5 -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on HR 1012, a similar bill.

SELF-EMPLOYED RETIREMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Feb. 9 ordered reported a bill (HR 10) that would permit self-employed persons to defer payment of income taxes on portions of their income they put into an individual retirement fund. An identical bill was passed by the House in 1958, but was rejected by the Senate. (1958 Almanac p. 159)

HR 10 would permit a self-employed individual to deposit 10 percent of his income, or \$2,500, whichever was less into a retirement fund and deduct this amount, for the time being, from his taxable income. The bill would limit the total amount deductible for retirement purposes to \$50,000. It would provide that the individual must retire no earlier than age 65 and no later than age 70. Thus no tax deductions would be permitted after the individual had reached age 70.

Under the bill, the income tax would eventually be paid on the pension received from the retirement fund and would, in most cases, be less than that which would have been paid at the time the income was earned, because the pension would fall into a lower income bracket than regular earnings. In its 85th Congress' report on the bill (H Rept 2277), the Committee estimated at \$360 million the total revenue loss to the U.S. for the first full year of its operation. (For Committee Briefs, see p. 286)



Pressures On Congress

NRECA ANNUAL MEETING

Arguments over the Eisenhower Administration's recommendation to raise the interest rate on Federal loans to rural electric cooperatives highlighted the 17th annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., held Feb. 9-12 in Washington, D.C.

In his fiscal 1960 budget message, President Eisenhower recommended that "the present statutory interest rate of 2 percent for loans made by the Rural Electrification Administration be replaced by a rate which will cover the current cost to the Treasury of equivalent-term borrowing and other reasonable costs." (Weekly Report p. 97)

John M. George, NRECA president, Feb. 9 contended Mr. Eisenhower's proposal meant raising interest rates on REA loans to a rate "in excess of 4 percent." George said "the Administration is by no means letting up on us because of the elections."

Urging the rural electric co-ops to oppose a rate increase, Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the NRECA, said rural electrics could not stand one because of these financial "handicaps:" rural electrics cannot serve towns in excess of 1,500 people; they cannot serve rural people already receiving electricity, regardless of power costs; they must serve all people in rural areas whether they pay their way or not; they lack a complete source of wholesale power; power companies can raid rural electric systems' areas, but company territories are protected by laws; and rural electrics must repay REA loans with interest, while power companies float their debt in perpetuity.

Speaking for the Eisenhower Administration, David A. Hamil, REA Administrator, said the day would come "when the public will ask you to pay the going rate for money, an interest rate more in line with the cost of money to the Government." Hamil said "as pressures on the budget increase, taxpayers may ask all beneficiaries of Federal credit programs to stand on their own feet if they possibly can." He added it would be "dangerous for you to assume that the Rural Electrification Act includes a lifetime guarantee of Federal financing."

In Hamil's report on the REA for 1958, he said the rural electric systems were "connecting new consumers at the rate of more than 100,000 a year, of which about 75 percent are nonfarm rural establishments. Rural industrial and nonfarm residential consumers now account for more than half of the total power load on the REA-financed systems..."

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Feb. 10 told the meeting Congress would not raise the interest rate on REA loans to the electric co-ops or "require you to go to Wall Street for your money...." Johnson also said Congress would pass a bill (S 144) sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and 22 other Senators to return to the REA Administrator the authority to pass on loans. Currently, the Secretary of Agriculture can veto REA loans.

President Eisenhower told the NRECA meeting Feb. 11 that "none of us should add to the burdens of the general citizenry by insisting upon a favored position." He said his budget recommendation "would not raise interest

rates now in effect on outstanding REA loans..." and he did "not intend, nor does this Administration believe, that these future interest rate changes would be harmful in any way, nor can they be, to your systems."

In a separate development, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 4 said that the Treasury Department had submitted to him a draft bill to provide for taxation of co-ops or its members, depending on who held the profits.

MIGRANT FARM LABOR

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Feb. 5 called for a Federal minimum wage law for domestic migrant farm workers. As a first step, Mitchell said, he had instructed aides to begin a study, to be completed before the start of the second session of the 86th Congress, on the wage and hour structure in agriculture.

Mitchell's remarks came during a speech before the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, a new organization seeking state and Federal legislation to better the conditions of agricultural labor. Other participants in the meeting were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Frank P. Graham and A. Philip Randolph.

Mitchell said the Department of Labor was "doing a good job" protecting foreign agricultural workers admitted to the U.S. under Public Law 78 (the Mexican farm labor program) but that domestic workers needed the protection of a Federal minimum wage law and better enforcement of applicable housing, safety and health codes.

RAILWAY LABOR

Daniel P. Loomis, president of the Assn. of American Railroads, Feb. 11 urged officials of the railway labor brotherhoods to join with management in requesting the President to name a special citizens' commission to modernize the work rules that govern railway labor. Asserting that the 40-year-old rules had led to "featherbedding" that cost the public over \$500 million annually, Loomis cited three specific rules that should be revised: the mileage-day pay system requiring that trainmen receive a full day's pay if they travel over 100 miles; the claim-to-work rule that bans crews from crossing district and seniority boundaries; and the requirements for "useless crewmen...firemen who tend no fires and extra brakemen who handle no brakes."

FOREIGN AID TABLOID

The Committee for International Economic Growth, a business group set up in 1958 to stimulate public interest in foreign economic development, in February began distributing the first issue of a monthly, eight-page tabloid titled "Economic World." The committee, whose chairman is Eric Johnston, draws its support from several hundred business and civic leaders. Contents of the February issue of "Economic World" included background articles on U.S. foreign investments, private aid to underdeveloped countries, and the role of public lending agencies in stimulating overseas economic growth.



Political Notes

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

(Second in a series of reports on the political activities of some 1960 Presidential possibilities. The first was on Weekly Report p. 75)

Three of the leading Democratic Presidential possibilities -- Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.) -- continued to find themselves in complete agreement with each other as the Senate took a series of roll calls on the first two major bills of the session, housing and airport aid.

A fourth possible contender -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) -- split with the trio on two housing bill provisions. Johnson opposed, but the others supported, an amendment to increase the annual funds for urban renewal from \$350 million to \$450 million. (See Roll Call 10, Weekly Report p. 254).

Johnson opposed, but the others supported, an amendment to keep the GI loan interest rate at 4.75 percent, instead of raising it to 5.25 percent. (See Roll Call 11, p. 255)

In both cases, Johnson, who conferred privately with President Eisenhower on the provisions of the bill, supported the President's stand, while the other three Democrats opposed it.

There were these other developments:

HUMPHREY -- Received more publicity from his famous eight-hour talk with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. The Russian leader Feb. 6 called Humphrey a "peddler of fairy tales" who "even exceeded the well-known compiler of fabrications, Baron Munchausen."

Humphrey Feb. 6 replied that "this outburst of controlled hysteria from the Soviet leader indicates a high degree of insecurity" in his relations with the Chinese and Yugoslav Communists and said again his report on the conversation was "factual and accurate."

JOHNSON -- Won headlines as the Democratic spokesman in the Battle of the Budget. (See p. 280)

Stirred renewed speculation about his Presidential ambitions Feb. 9 by joining the caucus of Western Democratic Senators. As the New York Times noted, "If Johnson could successfully identify himself nationally as a Westerner rather than a Southerner, his chances for Presidential nomination would be improved." Johnson Jan. 20, in the speech introducing his civil rights bill put in a reminder that "Texas has been a part of the Union since Appomattox."

KENNEDY -- Won an important tactical victory over Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, himself a contender for the Republican Vice Presidential nomination. (Weekly Report p. 224) Mitchell Feb. 7 said he would not object to Kennedy's proposal that anti-corruption and Taft-Hartley provisions of a labor bill be handled in two separate pieces of legislation. Mitchell's previous insistence on combining both in a single bill had sparked a sharp disagreement with Kennedy. (Weekly Report p. 216)

MISSOURI SPECIAL ELECTION

A special election will be held March 3 in Missouri's Fourth Congressional District to fill the vacancy created by the death Jan. 23 of Rep. George H. Christopher (D). (Weekly Report p. 144)

District Democrats ended a dispute over their nominee Feb. 5 by choosing a compromise candidate, William J. Randall, 48, of Independence. Randall, an attorney and World War II veteran, is in his eighth two-year term as judge of the Eastern District of Jackson County Court -- the same court on which former President Harry S. Truman once served.

Fourth District Republicans Feb. 7 named William R. McKee, 43, of Lee's Summit, a Kansas City suburb, as their candidate. McKee is a lumber dealer who is making his first political campaign.

The Fourth District includes four wards of Kansas City, the remainder of Jackson County and seven rural counties. Created in 1951, it elected a Republican to Congress in 1952. Christopher won with 52 percent of the vote in 1954; 51.8 percent in 1956; and 64 percent in 1958.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC FIGHT

New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) Feb. 9 threw his weight against the effort by insurgent liberals within the party to remove Carmine G. DeSapio from control of the organization.

The drive to oust DeSapio was launched Jan. 22 by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Thomas K. Finletter. (Weekly Report p. 136)

Wagner, the most important Democratic officeholder in the state, said he fully supported DeSapio's leadership because "I have always found him...to be a good man."

ALCORN INFLUENCE

The New York Times Feb. 7 said Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn had intervened to prevent the appointment of James H. Smith Jr. as Secretary of Navy and Henry R. Labouisse as head of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA).

The Times said Alcorn objected to Smith on the grounds he had been uncooperative in appointing Republicans during his tenure as head of ICA from 1957 to last month.

It said Alcorn objected to Labouisse because he registered as a Democrat in Connecticut in 1941.

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 9 said, "I hope the Department of State and the President will be able to resist pressures from any national committee which tends to put partisan considerations above those of the national interest.... I have no intention of trying to deny the interest of any national committee in political appointments. It seems to me the Labouisse case is going too far, however."

President Eisenhower Feb. 10 said political considerations are secondary to the national interest in any appointment he makes. (For full text, see p. 283)

ANALYSIS OF THE 'CONSERVATIVE COALITION'

An analysis of the voting records of individual Senators and Representatives indicates prospects for a Republican-Southern Democratic coalition in 1959 are improved in the House but weakened in the Senate.

The 1958 Background

Congressional observers for many years have written about the informal alliance between Southern Democrats and certain Republicans, sometimes called the "conservative coalition." In an effort to clarify this coalition, CQ in 1957 and 1958 did statistical studies of voting patterns on roll calls in which the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. (1957 Almanac p. 813; 1958 Almanac p. 764)

For this survey, CQ grouped 13 states as the South--Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The other states were grouped as the North.

The 1958 survey showed that Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats split on 84 of the year's 293 roll-call votes in the Senate and House. The Senate accounted for 59 of the splits and the House for 25.

The chief issues that were involved in the 1958 Democratic North-South splits were:

- Taxes -- 14 roll calls on which the Southerners generally opposed reductions or revisions in taxes.
- Federal aid programs -- 12 roll calls, on which the Southerners voted to limit, rather than expand, various Federal programs.
- "Court-curbing" measures -- 11 roll calls on which the Southerners sought to overturn certain Supreme Court decisions.
- Foreign aid -- 10 roll calls, on most of which the Southerners voted to eliminate or reduce foreign aid funds.
- Farm policy -- 7 roll calls, on most of which the Southerners opposed higher price supports.
- Civil rights -- 4 roll calls on which the Southerners opposed appropriations and nominations for Federal civil rights agencies.
- Labor legislation -- 4 roll calls, including a vote by House Southern Democrats against the Kennedy-Ives bill.
- Billboard regulation -- 3 roll calls on which Southern Democrats opposed Federal regulation.

Together, these issues produced 75 of the 84 splits between the Northern and Southern Democrats. (For list of roll calls, see 1958 Almanac p. 767)

Where South Got Support

This Fact Sheet analyzes the relationship of other Members of Congress to the stands of the Southern Democrats by measuring their "Southern Support" and "Southern Opposition" Scores.

The Southern Support score gives the percentage of the roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay"

A Bit of Perspective

In interpreting the figures in this CQ study, one caution should be kept in mind.

The Southern Support and Southern Opposition scores given here are based on the 84 roll calls in 1958 on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

They do not take account at all of the 209 roll calls in 1958 on which the majority of Southern Democrats agreed with the stand taken by the majority of Northern Democrats.

On 93 of those 209 roll calls, the Democratic majority opposed the stand taken by the Republican majority.

Thus, the ground rules of this CQ study automatically tend to emphasize the extent of the disagreement between Northern and Southern Democrats and to minimize the extent of the disagreement between Republicans and Southern Democrats.

in agreement with the majority of Southern Democrats and in disagreement with the majority of Northern Democrats, based on the 84 roll calls in 1958 on which the Democrats split.

The Southern Opposition score gives the percentage of the roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of Southern Democrats and in agreement with the majority of Northern Democrats, based on the 84 roll calls in 1958 on which the Democrats split.

Individual Southern Support and Southern Opposition scores for the Members of the 1958 Congress are given in the charts.

Party Scores

Composites of Republican and Northern Democratic scores for Southern Support and Opposition in 1958:

	Republicans	Northern Democrats
SUPPORT		
Both Chambers	48%	15%
Senate	50	20
House	46	13
OPPOSITION		
Both Chambers	40	73
Senate	36	68
House	42	75

These figures indicate that on the roll calls used in this study, the Southern Democrats received substantially greater support from Republicans than from non-Southern Democrats.

It should be remembered, however, that these roll calls were selected on the basis that the majority of Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of Northern Democrats. This tends to minimize disagreement between Republicans and Southern Democrats and to emphasize disagreement between Northern and Southern Democrats. (See box, preceding page)

Regional Scores

The table below shows the Southern Support scores of each region and each party.

Regional Southern Support scores for 1958:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Senate	25%	20%	62%	14%
House	13	11	61	15
REPUBLICANS				
Senate	45	56	43	54
House	36	45	63	55

Regional Southern Opposition scores for 1958:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Senate	65%	63%	23%	79%
House	75	74	23	75
REPUBLICANS				
Senate	38	36	53	32
House	49	46	31	36

Several points emerge from this regional analysis:

- On these votes, Southern Republican Representatives backed the Southern stand as consistently as did the Southern Democrats. However, the two Southern Republican Senators, John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, opposed the Southern stand more often than they supported it.
- On these votes, Southern Democrats got their greatest support outside their own region, from Western Republican Senators and Midwestern Republican Representatives.
- On these votes, the strongest opposition to the Southern Democratic position came from Midwestern Democratic Senators and Representatives.

There was no strong statistical evidence either to confirm or deny the existence of an alliance between Southern and Western Democrats, as has been mentioned. Western Democrats were not notably higher than Democrats from other regions either in supporting or opposing Southern stands.

Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Southern Support -- those excluding Southern Democrats who voted "with" the Southern Democrats most often on these votes in 1958:

	Senate		
Democrats		Republicans	
Lausche (Ohio)	61%	Curtis (Neb.)	81%
Frear (Del.)	59	Schoeppel (Kan.)	76
Bible (Nev.)	54	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	76
Anderson (N.M.)	47	Mundt (S.D.)	75
Hayden (Ariz.)	44	Williams (Del.)	73

Presidential Possibilities' Scores

Here are the 1958 Southern Support and Southern Opposition scores of four leading possibilities for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination, Sens. Stuart Symington (Mo.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.):

	Southern Support Score	Southern Opposition Score
Symington	10%	85%
Kennedy	14	85
Johnson	41	36
Humphrey	2	83

House Democrats Republicans

Hull (Mo.)	80%	Johansen (Mich.)	92%
Bailey (W.Va.)	52	Poff (Va.)	88
Cannon (Mo.)	52	Jonas (N.C.)	88
Philbin (Mass.)	48	Alger (Texas)	84
Feighan (Ohio)	40	Cederberg (Mich.)	84
Jones (Mo.)	40	Hiestand (Calif.)	84

Highest individual scorers in Southern Opposition -- those, excluding Southern Democrats, who voted against the Southern Democratic position most often on these roll calls in 1958:

	Senate		
Democrats		Republicans	
Douglas (Ill.)	97%	Langer (N.D.)	69%
Proxmire (Wis.)	92	Case (N.J.)	68
McNamara (Mich.)	90	Javits (N.Y.)	66
Morse (Ore.)	88	Aiken (Vt.)	64
Carroll (Colo.)	86	Wiley (Wis.)	61
Clark (Pa.)	86		
Neuberger (Ore.)	86		

	House		
Democrats		Republicans	
Holtzman (N.Y.)	100%	Fulton (Pa.)	92%
Karsten (Mo.)	100	Patterson (Conn.)	92
Price (Ill.)	100	Corbett (Pa.)	88
Thompson (N.J.)	100	Cunningham (Iowa)	88
Addonizio (N.J.)	96	Holmes (Wash.)	88
Boyle (Ill.)	96		
Griffiths (Mich.)	96		
Kluczynski (Ill.)	96		
Rodino (N.J.)	96		
Sisk (Calif.)	96		

1959 Outlook

There has been a good deal of speculation about the prospects of the Southern Democratic - Republican alliance in the 1959 session of Congress.

To this speculation, the CQ analysis adds two facts:

- In terms of their voting records, the Senate Republican membership and leadership in 1959 are slightly more "anti-Southern" in outlook than they were in 1958.

● By the same standards, the House Republican membership and leadership are slightly more "pro-Southern" in 1959 than in 1958.

House

MEMBERSHIP -- The Representatives were classified as:

"Pro-Southern," if their 1958 Southern Support score was higher than their Southern Opposition score.

"Anti-Southern," if the Opposition score was higher than the Support score.

"On the Line," if the scores were equal.

In these terms, the Republican membership of the House in 1958 included:

1958	Number	Percentage
"Pro-Southern"	110	55%
"On the Line"	10	5
"Anti-Southern"	80	40

Deaths, resignations and defeats in the 1958 election removed 28 "pro-Southern," eight "On the Line," and 30 "anti-Southern" Republicans from the House.

Excluding the 19 freshman GOP Representatives, who have no voting records to be measured, this is how the 1959 Republican membership lines up:

1959	Number	Percentage
"Pro-Southern"	82	61%
"On the Line"	2	2
"Anti-Southern"	50	37

Thus, the percentage of pro-Southern Republicans in the House, excluding the 19 freshmen, increased 6 percent from 1958 to this year.

LEADERSHIP -- Changes in Republican leadership in the House also moved the party in the "pro-Southern" direction, as shown by the Southern Support and Southern Opposition scores of the old and new occupants of the following leadership posts.

	Southern Support Score	Southern Opposition Score
<u>Minority Leader</u>		
1958 -- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.)	40%	48%
1959 -- Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)	44	44
<u>Republican Policy Committee Chairman</u>		
1958 -- Martin	40	48
1959 -- John W. Byrnes (Wis.)	72	28
<u>Rules Committee Members</u>		
1958 -- Hugh Scott (Pa.)	4	56
Henry J. Latham (N.Y.)	44	44
1959 -- B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)	48	28
Hamer H. Budge (Idaho)	80	12

Senate

Changes in the Republican membership and leadership in the Senate have been in the "anti-Southern" direction.

MEMBERSHIP -- On the basis of their Southern Support and Southern Opposition scores, this is how the Republican membership of the Senate in 1958 lined up:

1958	Number	Percentage
"Pro-Southern"	31	66%
"Anti-Southern"	16	34

Retirements and defeats in the 1958 election removed 10 "pro-Southern" and six "anti-Southern" Republicans from the Senate.

The three freshman Republican Senators are, on the basis of their House voting records, all "anti-Southern."

Thus, the 1959 Republican membership of the Senate shows a slight trend toward the "anti-Southern" viewpoint:

1959	Number	Percentage
"Pro-Southern"	21	62%
"Anti-Southern"	13	38

The "pro-Southern" Republican Senators; Gordon Allott (Colo.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), Styles Bridges (N.H.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), John Marshall Butler (Md.), Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Frank Carlson (Kan.), Francis Case (S.D.), Norris Cotton (N.H.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), Thomas E. Martin (Iowa), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), Andrew F. Schoepel (Kan.), John J. Williams (Del.), and Milton R. Young (N.D.).

The "anti-Southern" Republicans: George D. Aiken (Vt.), J. Glenn Beall (Md.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Kenneth Keating (N.Y.), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), William Langer (N.D.), Thurston B. Morton (Ky.), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), Hugh Scott (Pa.), Margaret Chase Smith (Maine) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

There is a noteworthy similarity between the classification of "pro-Southern" and "anti-Southern" Senators in this study and the lineup of conservatives and liberals in the fight over the Republican leadership last month. (Weekly Report p. 44)

Dirksen, the conservative candidate for Minority Leader, defeated the liberal choice, Cooper, 20-14, on a vote remarkably like the 21-13 lineup of "pro-Southern" and "anti-Southern" Republicans.

All the "anti-Southern" Senators except Langer and Beall were identified with the pro-Cooper liberal camp. All the "pro-Southern" Senators except Carlson, Bush and Young were identified with the pro-Dirksen conservatives.

LEADERSHIP -- Changes in the Republican leadership of the Senate also moved the party in the "anti-Southern" direction, as shown by the Southern Support and Southern Opposition scores of the old and new occupants of the two leadership posts:

	Southern Support Score	Southern Opposition Score
<u>Minority Leader</u>		
1958 -- William F. Knowland (Calif.)	64%	24%
1959 -- Dirksen	51	39
<u>Minority Whip</u>		
1958 -- Dirksen	51	39
1959 -- Kuchel	41	56

House Southern Support Scores -- 1958

1. SOUTHERN SUPPORT, 1958. Percentage of 25 roll calls in 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats and in disagreement with the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

2. SOUTHERN OPPOSITION, 1958. Percentage of 25 roll calls in 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats and in agreement with the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

* Not eligible for all 25 roll calls; percentage score based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

1 2			1 2			1 2			1 2		
ALABAMA			Los Angeles County			4 Flynt			4 Adair		
3 Andrews	92	8	23 Doyle	8	60	3 Forrester	100	0	5 Beamer	76	20
1 Boykin	60	20	19 Holifield	4	84	9 Landrum	96	0	7 Bray	76	12
7 Elliott	60	40	17 King	16	84	2 Pilcher	84	4	11 Brownson	52	48
2 Grant	76	0	26 Roosevelt	4	76	1 Preston	84	12	2 Halleck	48	36
9 Huddleston	64	20	21 Hiestand	84	16	6 Vinson	64	8	6 Harden	44	44
8 Jones	52	48	25 Hillings	32	16	1 Pfost	72	4	10 Harvey	48	40
5 Rains	48	24	22 Holt	60	32	2 Budge	52	20	3 Nimtz	72	28
4 Roberts	36	44	18 Hosmer	52	44	IDAHO	16	84	9 Wilson	48	52
6 Selden	76	24	16 Jackson	52	36	25 Gray	80	12	IOWA	76	24
ARIZONA			24 Lipscomb	60	40	ILLINOIS			6 Coad	16	84
2 Udall	4	92	15 McDonough	60	32	21 Mack	20	68	5 Cunningham	12	88
1 Rhodes	32	48	20 Smith	76	24	24 Price	12	88	3 Gross	64	8
ARKANSAS			COLORADO			16 Allen	0	100	8 Hoeven	72	20
1 Gathings	72	28	4 Aspinall	16	84	17 Arends	76	24	7 Jensen	60	36
4 Harris	60	36	1 Rogers	12	80	19 Chipfield	52	48	4 LeCompte	36	36
5 Hays	20	24	3 Chenoweth	32	68	14 Vacancy	60	32	1 Schwengel	32	64
2 Mills	60	40	2 Hill	44	48	15 Mason	56	4	2 Talle	36	28
6 Norrell	72	24	CONNECTICUT			18 Michel	52	44	KANSAS		
3 Trimble	8	36	3 Cretella	32	68	20 Vacancy	56	44	5 Breeding	20	68
CALIFORNIA			1 May	32	56	22 Springer	44	40	1 Avery	48	44
2 Engle	4	32	4 Morano	12	84	23 Vursell	8	92	3 George	48	48
14 Hagen	8	92	5 Patterson	8	92	Chicago-Cook County			4 Rees	60	40
11 McFall	12	88	AL Sadlak	48	52	7 Libonati	4	96	2 Scrivner	72	20
8 Miller	8	60	2 Seely-Brown	16	84	12 Boyle	12	80	6 Smith	48	16
3 Moss	8	88	DELAWARE			1 Dawson	0	44	KENTUCKY		
29 Saud	12	56	AL Haskell	28	64	8 Gordon	4	96	4 Chelf	32	56
5 Shelley	12	64	FLORIDA			5 Kluczynski	12	88	1 Gregory	20	24
27 Sheppard	28	32	2 Bennett	52	48	2 O'Hara	8	92	2 Notcher	36	64
12 Sisk	4	96	4 Fascell	40	60	9 Yates	8	92	7 Perkins	24	76
7 Allen	8	60	7 Haley	88	12	3 Byrne	72	28	5 Spence	28	52
6 Baldwin	24	76	5 Herlong	76	20	13 Church	56	44	6 Watts	32	52
10 Gubser	32	44	8 Matthews	72	28	10 Collier	56	40	3 Robson	36	64
4 Mailliard	16	80	6 Rogers	84	16	4 Vacancy	56	36	8 Siler	56	28
1 Scudder	48	44	3 Sikes	88	12	11 Sheehan	16	64	LOUISIANA		
13 Teague	56	44	1 Cramer	64	36	INDIANA			2 Boggs	32	52
28 Utt	76	12	GEORGIA			8 Denton	16	64	4 Brooks	40	8
30 Wilson	32	28	8 Blitch	80	4	1 Madden	16	84	1 Hebert	40	20
9 Younger	56	40	10 Brown	84	16				8 Vacancy		
			5 Davis	84	0						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Senate Southern Support Scores -- 1958

1. SOUTHERN SUPPORT, 1958. Percentage of 59 roll calls in 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats and in disagreement with the majority of voting Northern Democrats.
2. SOUTHERN OPPOSITION, 1958. Percentage of 59 roll calls in 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats and in agreement with the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

*Not eligible for all 59 roll calls; percentage score based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
ALABAMA		IOWA		NEBRASKA		RHODE ISLAND	
Hill	53	Hickenlooper	76	Curtis	81	Green	34
Sparkman	53	Martin	69	Hruska	58	Pastore	12
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEVADA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Hayden	44	Carlson	53	Bible	54	Johnston	58
Goldwater	58	Schoeppel	76	Malone	53	Thurmond	93
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW HAMPSHIRE		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Fulbright	63	Cooper	42	Bridges	63	Case	47
McClellan	75	Morton	44	Cotton	54	Mundt	75
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW JERSEY		TENNESSEE	
Knowland	64	Ellender	81	Case	29	Gore	20
Kuchel	41	Long	53	Smith	46	Kefauver	20
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW MEXICO		TEXAS	
Corroll	2	Payne	12	Anderson	47	Yarborough	19
Allott	53	Smith	49	Chavez	27	Johnson	41
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NEW YORK		UTAH	
Bush	54	Beall	46	Ives	39	Bennett	64
Purtell	34	Butler	69	Javits	15	Watkins	58
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH CAROLINA		VERMONT	
Frear	59	Kennedy	14	Ervin	88	Aiken	36
Williams	73	Saltonstall	64	Jordan	73*	Flanders	36
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		NORTH DAKOTA		VIRGINIA	
Holland	39	McNamara	5	Langer	22	Byrd	78
Smathers	34	Potter	31	Young	68	Robertson	81
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OHIO		WASHINGTON	
Russell	85	Humphrey	2	Lausche	61	Jackson	3
Talmadge	78	Thye	37	Bricker	51	Magnuson	10
IDAHO		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		WEST VIRGINIA	
Church	19	Eastland	88	Kerr	59	Hoblitzell	39
Dworshak	69	Stennis	98	Monroney	39	Revercomb	42
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI		OREGON		WISCONSIN	
Douglas	3	Hennings	8	Morse	12	Proxmire	8
Dirksen	51	Symington	10	Neuberger	14	Wiley	36
INDIANA		MONTANA		PENNSYLVANIA		WYOMING	
Capehart	44	Monsfield	17	Clark	7	O'Mahoney	12
Jenner	46	Murray	5	Martin	63	Barrett	42

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

ADMINISTRATION SUBMITS CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

President Eisenhower Feb. 5 sent Congress a seven-point civil rights program he said was "designed to continue the substantial progress that has taken place in the past few years" toward achieving "the goal of full equality under law for all people." (For full text of the President's message, see p. 282)

The Administration program called for: Stronger Federal curbs on school integration violence and bombing of churches and schools; guaranteed Federal access to registration and voting records; extension of the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission; limited technical and financial assistance to state and local desegregation plans; and assurances that servicemen's children would not be affected by anti-integration school-closing laws. Details of the program are given below.

The favorite adjective for the Administration program, used by its critics and defenders, was "moderate". The President said the proposals were "weighed and formulated" with the thought in mind "that progress...depends not on laws alone but on building a better understanding."

Submission of the program ended a semi-public dispute within the Administration between advocates of "strong" and of "moderate" civil rights programs. The victory of the "moderates" was aided by the collapse of massive resistance in Virginia and the subsequent peaceful integration of several Virginia schools. (Weekly Report p. 225) Republican Congressional leaders reportedly argued that a "strong" civil rights proposal would cost the Administration Southern Democratic backing in its drive for a balanced budget. (See p. 271)

Outlook for Agreement

The Administration proposals did not match in detail the specific features of the civil rights bill (S 499) introduced Jan. 20 by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). (Weekly Report p. 120) But the similarity in the "moderate" approach of Johnson and the President indicated there was a strong possibility of bipartisan agreement on this type of bill. Johnson Feb. 5 commented approvingly on the fact that the President's program "is based upon the principles of conciliation."

Administration spokesmen Feb. 5 attacked the two key provisions of a rival civil rights bill (S 810) introduced Jan. 29 by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and a bipartisan group of 17 "liberals." (Weekly Report p. 225)

Attorney General William P. Rogers said "I do not favor" the provision of S 810 that would give the Attorney General power to file civil suits for school desegregation on behalf of Negro pupils. The Administration had sought such authority in part III of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, but the Senate stripped it from the bill. (1957 Almanac p. 564)

Rogers said that "particularly in view of the Virginia situation, which worked out well and where the Government was not involved.... I'm not sure (Part III authority) would be wise at this time. It might aggravate a very difficult situation."

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said he was "unalterably opposed" to the

Douglas bill provisions that would give the HEW Secretary authority to approve state desegregation plans or to institute such plans if the state did not act. Under the Douglas bill, the Attorney General could seek court injunctions to enforce the Federal desegregation plans.

Those who favored the Douglas bill provisions were critical of the Administration approach. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, who introduced a companion (HR 3147) to the Douglas bill, said the Administration package "is weak and hesitant.... It does not touch the core of desegregation.... These proposals practically insist that desegregation shall be accomplished by the snail pace of judicial process."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), leader of the Southern Democrats, said, "I shall oppose all of this political legislation to the limit of my ability."

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said, "it would seem to me to be the wise thing for the President to hear the findings of the Commission he appointed before making any radical recommendations for changes."

Seven Bills

The Administration program was embodied in six bills introduced Feb. 5 in the Senate by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and one (S 942) introduced by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.).

Referred to the Judiciary Committee were:

- 1. S 955. Prevention of mob violence in school desegregation cases.

PROVISIONS -- S 955 would make it a Federal crime, punishable by two years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, to willfully interfere with a Federal court school desegregation order "corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication."

RATIONALE -- This legislation is aimed at preventing mob violence like that accompanied by the attempted integration of Little Rock's Central High School in 1957. Attorney General Rogers Feb. 5 said there was a legal question whether existing statutes that bar jury tampering and obstruction of trial procedures also bar interference with the execution of court orders. Frequently, he said, execution of the order is impeded not by the defendant in the suit, i.e. the school board, but by other persons. Currently, Rogers said, mob leaders like those in Little Rock cannot be arrested until the Federal authorities return to court and obtain an injunction against their activities. The proposed legislation would allow Federal marshals to arrest immediately anyone who sought to interfere with a desegregation order.

- 2. S 956. The "anti-bombing" bill.

PROVISIONS -- S 956 would make it a Federal crime, subject to five years' imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine, to cross state lines to avoid prosecution or to avoid giving testimony in school and church-bombing cases.

RATIONALE -- The President said the purpose of S 956 was to "make it clear that the FBI has full authority to assist in investigations" of school and church bombings, while preserving "the primary responsibility for law

enforcement in local...agencies for crimes committed against local property." Rogers said any legislation that would shift "primary responsibility" for preventing such crimes to the Federal Government "would be a mistake."

Voting Records Bill

- 3. S 957. The voting records inspection bill.

PROVISIONS -- S 957 would require local election officials to preserve registration and voting records of Federal elections for three years and make willful destruction of such records a Federal crime, punishable by five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000; it would require that those records be made available to the Attorney General for inspection and copying where they are kept or at the office of the local U.S. Attorney.

RATIONALE -- The President said "a serious obstacle has developed" in enforcing the Civil Rights Act of 1957 because "state or local authorities, in some instances, have refused to permit the inspection of their election records in the course of investigations" to determine whether Negroes had been denied voting rights. This bill would guarantee the Federal Government's right to inspect these records.

- 4. S 960. Extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

PROVISIONS -- S 960 would extend the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, from September 1959, when it is scheduled to expire, to September 1961, and require it to submit an interim report in September 1959.

RATIONALE -- The President said "the delay in getting the Commission appointed and staffed" made it necessary to give it another two years to finish its work.

Labor Committee Bills

The other three bills were referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee:

- 5. S 942. The Government Contracts Commission.

PROVISIONS -- S 942 would create a statutory 15-man Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts, "to replace the similar Commission that has functioned since August 1953 under executive order. Its purpose would be the elimination of discrimination against persons employed in the performance of Government contracts. It would be authorized to make surveys and reports, to advise Government agencies on contract provisions relating to nondiscrimination and to distribute information aimed at ending discrimination in employment.

RATIONALE -- The President and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said that, "while the program has been widely accepted..., full implementation of the policy would be materially advanced by the creation of a statutory commission." The Labor Department estimated that at least one-fifth of all the Nation's goods and services are affected by Government contracts. A spokesman said S 942 would increase the Commission's powers slightly, but an indication that its activities would be expanded considerably was found in Mitchell's statement that Vice President Richard M. Nixon and he would recommend that "non-governmental persons" be appointed to replace them as chairman and vice chairman of the Commission.

- 6. S 958. Technical and Financial Desegregation Aid.

PROVISIONS -- S 958 would authorize a two-year Federal grant program to help states and localities meet the additional costs of desegregating their schools and would authorize the Office of Education to give technical

advice on desegregation plans. Both programs would be initiated on request from communities or states that maintained segregated schools prior to the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation ruling. Total cost of the program for two years was estimated at slightly under \$5 million, but no specific limit was placed on the authorization.

Specifically, the bill would recognize that "the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States is the supreme law of the land" and would recognize that the 17 states and the District of Columbia that maintained segregated schools before the 1954 decision "are faced with serious financial and educational problems in making the necessary adjustments."

It would authorize the Government, on request, to pay half the costs "incurred by local educational agencies in the provision of supervisory or administrative services, pupil-placement, school-social worker, or visiting-teacher services, and other special, non-teaching professional services" required by desegregation and half the costs "incurred by state agencies in developing and carrying out state policies and programs for desegregation in public schools."

The money would be apportioned among the states and communities that requested it on the basis of their 1954 school populations.

The authorization for financial aid and technical advice would expire June 30, 1961, unless renewed.

HEW Secretary Flemming, whose department would administer the program, emphasized that "we are not going to get in the business of approving desegregation plans.... If the state said it wanted to use the money to assist in carrying out a desegregation plan, it would get the money. If it later became clear the funds were not being used for the stated purpose, they would be cut off."

RATIONALE -- Flemming said this bill "would establish an affirmative but non-coercive role for the Federal Government in helping these states meet financial and educational problems which may arise in the transition to desegregation.... We believe that citizens and leaders dealing with these problems should be able to obtain assistance from the Federal Government."

- 7. S 959. Emergency schooling for armed forces children.

PROVISIONS -- S 959 would authorize the Office of Education to provide schools for children of members of the armed forces, whether they lived on or off military bases, whenever local public schools were closed by state or local authorities. It also would authorize the Office of Education to repossess and rent school buildings constructed after the passage of this law, with Federal aid, when the local authorities were not using them as schools and when they were needed for the education of servicemen's children.

RATIONALE -- Flemming said that when Norfolk, Va., schools were closed to avoid integration, 2,500 children of servicemen in the area were deprived of public education. Existing Federal law (PL 874, 81st Congress) permitted the Government to provide schools only for 350 children who lived on military bases. There are 70,000 children of servicemen in the six states with anti-integration school-closing laws. This law would permit the Federal Government to provide schools for all of them if their regular schools were closed. The President said "the Federal Government has a particular responsibility" for the education of those children, "since armed services personnel are located there under military order, rather than of their free choice."

FLEMMING OUTLINES ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL PLAN

The Eisenhower Administration Feb. 9 unveiled its plans to help communities build schools and help colleges construct classrooms and dormitories.

The twin proposals were announced by Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, at his news conference. President Eisenhower will not submit an additional education message of his own.

Both proposals call for the Federal Government to help communities and colleges pay off their bonds issued to finance construction. In effect, Uncle Sam would help them pay off their mortgages on new buildings.

In previous years, the Administration recommended direct Federal matching grants for school construction. Flemming said the Administration considered the new plan a "better approach." (1957 Almanac p. 588)

Democrats, however, attacked the proposals as soon as they were introduced in Congress Feb. 9. Sen. Thurston B. Morton (R Ky.) introduced the Administration bills (S 1016, 1017) in the Senate and Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) introduced them (HR 4267, 4268) in the House. Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.), co-sponsor of a bill (S 2) to provide \$4.7 billion a year in outright Federal grants for school construction and teachers' salaries, labeled the Administration package a "legislative monstrosity designed to help bankers." (Weekly Report p. 211)

School Construction

Under the proposed School Construction Assistance Act of 1959 (S 1016, HR 4268), the Federal Government would spend \$2 billion over 25 to 30 years to help communities pay off school construction bonds.

The money would be divided among the states on the basis of a formula taking into account: how the state's school age population compared with the total U.S. school population; how the state's income per child compared with other states; and how much effort the state put into building schools.

The state educational agency would decide which school districts within the state would get the Federal money. The bill specifies that only those districts which need outside help after exerting "reasonable" tax efforts may receive Federal dollars. The state would set up the criteria for determining a needy school district. The Federal Government would have to approve this state plan before extending aid.

The state would forward applications it had approved to the U.S. Office of Education. The Office in turn would send back Federal dollars to help the local community carry its school construction bonds. The Federal share would be half of the amount the community could not afford to pay on its bonds. The state would have to pay the other half.

EXAMPLE -- Town X wants to build a \$500,000 school. The state department of education decides Town X can afford to carry only \$250,000 worth of construction bonds. Assume that the payments (interest and principal) on this extra \$250,000 come to \$14,250 a year. The Federal Government would pay half of this \$14,250, or \$7,125. The state would pay the other \$7,125. The Federal-state contribution would continue until the construction bonds were paid off. Once the bonds were retired, the community would use any surplus school money to repay the

Federal and state governments for their contributions. The repayment period would continue for 10 years after the bonds were retired. The community's obligation to the Federal Government would not continue after that 10 years, even if it had not paid back a cent. But the state could still require repayment of its share.

Federal Money

None of the Federal money under the proposals could be spent until fiscal 1961, thus removing a threat to President Eisenhower's hopes for a balanced budget in fiscal 1960. Flemming said Federal spending would rise gradually to \$85 million a year, estimating the total Federal expenditure would come to \$2 billion over the 25-30 year period.

Flemming said the \$2 billion Federal contribution and the \$2 billion matching grant from state governments would build about \$3 billion worth of schools. The other billion would go for interest costs and other charges on the bonds.

Using the Administration's cost estimate of \$40,000 a classroom, that \$3 billion would build 75,000 classrooms. The U.S. Office of Education estimates there is a national shortage of 140,500 classrooms this current school year. (For detailed chart on classroom shortages, see Weekly Report p. 144)

College Program

Flemming said Administration proposals for colleges and universities would triple construction financed by bond issues. The proposed College Facilities Act of 1959 (S 1017, HR 4267) contains separate provisions for public and private colleges.

PUBLIC COLLEGES -- State universities and other public institutions of higher learning under the bill could receive Federal help amounting to 25 percent of money owed on construction bonds. For example, on a \$1 million dollar library, the college could count on the Federal Government paying \$250,000. The Federal payment would be contributed at the rate of \$12,500 a year for 20 years.

PRIVATE COLLEGES -- In addition to receiving the same help on paying off bonds extended to public institutions, private colleges could get Federal backing for their loans. The Federal Government, as under an FHA home mortgage, would promise to repay the lender if the college did not. This guarantee is designed to enable private institutions to obtain more favorable interest rates when they go to sell construction bonds.

The Federal grants to pay off college construction bonds would be limited to \$500 million over 20 years. No single college could receive more than \$5 million. The actual expenditure -- as in the case of the school construction program -- would not start until fiscal 1961.

The maximum bonds the Federal Government could guarantee at any one time would be \$1 billion.

The existing Federal college loan program is limited to dormitories. The Administration program would include construction of such educational facilities as libraries and classrooms as well.

DULLES' ILLNESS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Feb. 10 entered Walter Reed Hospital for a hernia operation, one day after returning from a week of Allied consultations in London, Paris and Bonn. Dulles, who will be 71 on Feb. 25, underwent surgery in November 1956 for a malignancy, and was treated for diverticulitis in December 1958. In a letter to President Eisenhower Feb. 9, he asked permission to turn over his duties to Under Secretary Christian A. Herter "for a short period." He asked for a "few weeks" to devote to "physical recuperation" and to "concentrate on the complicated and grave problems raised by the Soviet threats regarding Berlin and the Allied response thereto."

President Eisenhower Feb. 10 told his press conference that Dulles' illness would not delay any possible negotiations with the Soviets. Reports of the Secretary's talks with Allied leaders in Europe indicated that, while there was broad agreement on the need for flexibility on the German question, detailed counterproposals remain to be worked out. The Western foreign ministers were expected to pursue the matter at a meeting in April, just before the annual NATO conference.

PLANE INCIDENT

The Department of State Feb. 5 released what it said was a transcript of intercepted radio conversation among Soviet fighter pilots indicating they had deliberately shot down an American military transport plane near the Turkish border Sept. 2, 1958. The Soviets, who turned over the bodies of six of the airmen aboard, have steadfastly denied any knowledge of why the plane crashed and of the fate of the 11 other occupants. Release of the transcript at a moment when Secretary Dulles was in Europe prompted speculation that the move was designed to harden Western sentiment regarding prospective East-West talks. The State Department denied this, however, saying the only purpose was to bring pressure on the Soviets to provide information on the missing airmen. Moscow Radio Feb. 7 denounced the transcript as a fake.

Rep. Wayne Hays (D Ohio) called for an investigation of the State Department's failure to inform the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the transcript's existence. Said Hays: "If we had known the facts, the Congressional reception for visiting Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan would have been much different." Assistant Secretaries of State Livingston T. Merchant and William B. Macomber Jr. Feb. 11 told the Committee the department's failure to inform it of the transcript's existence was a "slip-up" that would not be repeated.

TREASURY TROUBLES

The Treasury Feb. 6 disclosed that its attempt to refund \$14.9 billion of maturing debt had fallen short by \$2.1 billion, or more than 20 percent of the \$9.2 billion of maturing notes and certificates held outside the Federal Reserve System. The "attrition" occurred when holders of the \$2.1 billion refused to accept either of the securities offered by the Treasury in exchange -- a one-year certificate paying 3.75 percent interest and a three-year note bearing 4 percent interest -- and asked for cash instead. As a result, the Treasury was forced to resort to the short-term money market to raise the money, offering \$1.5 billion in seven-month tax anticipation bills.

ANTITRUST MOVES

The Department of Justice Feb. 5 confirmed reports that it is presenting antitrust evidence against General Motors Corp. before a Federal grand jury in New York, and that it has subpoenaed company records. GM was charged more than two years ago with monopolizing the bus business, and the case is nearing trial in Detroit. The New York probe, according to press reports, is aimed at GM's dominant position in the auto field. The company's five auto divisions produced 51 percent of the auto industry's total output in 1958. Past proposals for antitrust action again GM have called for divestiture of one or more of the auto divisions and of General Motors Acceptance Corp., GM's financing affiliate.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Feb. 5 wrote Attorney General William P. Rogers commending the Department for its undertaking. Kefauver, whose Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee probed pricing policies in the auto and steel industries in 1958, said he hoped the Department would be able to institute a civil suit since only "a change in the structure" of GM would afford "any permanent relief" to the industry.

Meanwhile, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee Feb. 5 introduced two bills to curb bank mergers "whose effect in any section of the country may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." HR 4152 would amend the Clayton Act to cover mergers achieved by acquisition of assets, as well as stock. President Eisenhower has requested this legislation several times. Celler's other bill, HR 4155, would amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Act to tighten supervision over bank mergers.

BUDGET CONTROVERSY

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Feb. 9 sought to refute Republican charges that Democratic "spenders" would endanger the President's goal of a balanced budget. (Weekly Report p. 251)

Johnson said, "I do not think that either party should be labeled as the party of the savers or the party of the spenders, but the record does show that the Congress as an institution has been much more saving in its appropriations than the Executive has been in his requests for appropriations."

Johnson produced figures that he said showed that Congress in the last six years actually appropriated \$22,637,703,518 less than it was asked to appropriate.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Rollin D. Barnard of Colorado, a Republican, as Assistant Postmaster General; Feb. 4.

Phillip Forman of New Jersey, a Republican, as U.S. judge, third circuit court of appeals; Feb. 9.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate Feb. 6 confirmed the following nominations:

Herbert Frank York of California, as Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense.

Clarence Ludlow Miller of Kentucky, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and director of the Commodity Credit Corp.

HAGERTY INFLUENCE CHARGE

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty Feb. 7 said Dr. Bernard Schwartz, former Congressional investigator, was "either misinformed or deliberately lying" in charging him with political intervention in a 1957 Albany, N.Y., television channel case. Schwartz, ousted in 1958 as chief counsel of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee, made the charges in a forthcoming book, portions of which were released Feb. 7. On Feb. 8 Schwartz said he believed there should be a Congressional inquiry of Hagerty's contacts with the Federal Communications Commission, because "the facts show that three months after Mr. Hagerty intervened the FCC did reverse its original decision." (1958 Almanac p. 687)

Hagerty told newsmen all he had done was to forward a request for information in March 1957, and that he did not see how he could have exerted influence, since the case already had been decided. At his request, the White House released his March 1957 correspondence in the case. It included a letter from a personal friend in Albany, William J. Embler, calling Hagerty's attention to Democratic "propaganda" on a February 1957 FCC order "de-intermixing" TV channels. The order required stations in the Albany-Schenectady area to switch from very high frequency (VHF) to ultra high frequency (UHF), the rarer transmission form. Embler, a research consultant for the Speaker of the New York State Assembly, wrote Hagerty that he was "not a stockholder in anything," but was "concerned with the success of the Republican party." He said the FCC order would leave some families without TV or put them to the expense of converting sets. Also in the correspondence were an acknowledging letter to Embler from Hagerty; a letter from Hagerty to the then FCC Chairman George C. McConaughy, forwarding Embler's letter and asking, "Is there any way I can answer him," and McConaughy's reply, detailing the case and explaining that the area had been found to be predominantly UHF.

The FCC's ruling was protested by all parties involved, and it was reversed in June 1957, with two VHF channels retained and a third added in the area. The reversal decision said the original order had been based on the premise a third channel could not be placed in the area.

In Albany, Embler Feb. 7 said he had written Hagerty "because he was somebody in Washington I happened to know," and that following Hagerty's acknowledgement of his letter, "We have never discussed it again."

WATER RESOURCES

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Feb. 9 called for early Senate consideration of a resolution (S Res 48) co-sponsored by Sens. Mike Mansfield and James E. Murray (both D Mont.). The resolution, which was endorsed Feb. 5 by the Democratic Senators from 14 Western states, would set up a special eight-man Senate committee to study water conservation and development. (Weekly Report p. 150)

Chairman Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Jan. 29 introduced a bill (HR 3704) to redefine the Government's policies on water resources and to initiate a new Nationwide plan to develop entire river basins for flood control, water conservation, power, transportation and other purposes. The bill called for establishment of a number of local river basin commissions to carry out the program.

Capitol Briefs

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Departments of Commerce and Labor Feb. 10 reported a January 1958 unemployment increase of 616,000, for a total of 4,724,000 unemployed. In actual numbers, the total was larger than in any January since 1941, but Government statisticians said the total was comparable to January 1950 from a statistical standpoint, considering an error margin of approximately 50,000 in estimates. The number of employed dropped by 1,267,000 from the 63,973,000 employed in December to 62,706,000 in January. The monthly report attributed the job decline to seasonal factors, including release of extra holiday workers and further curtailment of outdoor work. (Weekly Report p. 80)

CIVIL RIGHTS SUIT

The Justice Department Feb. 6 filed the second suit under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, alleging that voting registration officials in Macon County, Ala., the site of Tuskegee Institute, had systematically denied voting rights to Negroes. The first suit was filed Sept. 4, 1958, and concerned Terrell County, Ga. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1203)

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS

According to a January report of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, 103 Members of the 86th Congress -- 91 in the House and 12 in the Senate -- listed membership in the Roman Catholic Church. This was more than those claiming any other single denomination. Methodists came second with 98 and Presbyterians third with 68. Baptists were in fourth place with a total of 64 in both chambers and Episcopalians were fifth with 63. The LRS report said five Members did not give their religious affiliations. The Baptist Press earlier reported a less complete listing of Members' religious connections. (Weekly Report p. 80)

IMMIGRATION

Bills to permit pooling of unused immigration quota numbers and to give the President authority to parole escapees not only from communism but from any racial, religious or political persecution into the U.S. were introduced in the Senate (S 952) Feb. 5 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and in the House (HR 4035) Feb. 4 by Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.). Under the bill, quota numbers assigned to a given country but not used could be transferred to another country whose quotas had been filled. The bill also would repeal current immigration law provisions under which quotas for some countries have been "mortgaged" for decades. Humphrey said he favored abolition of the national origins quota system but in view of the "obvious difficulties" in obtaining passage of such legislation, was pressing only for correction of "the most blatant defects" of U.S. immigration law.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SEVEN-POINT CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 5 civil rights message:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Two principles basic to our system of government are that the rule of law is supreme, and that every individual regardless of his race, religion or national origin is entitled to the equal protection of the laws. We must continue to seek every practicable means for reinforcing these principles and making them a reality for all.

The United States has a vital stake in striving wisely to achieve the goal of full equality under law for all people. On several occasions I have stated that progress toward this goal depends not on laws alone but on building a better understanding. It is thus important to remember that any further legislation in this field must be clearly designed to continue the substantial progress that has taken place in the past few years. The recommendations for legislation which I am making have been weighed and formulated with this in mind.

• First, I recommend legislation to strengthen the law dealing with obstructions of justice so as to provide expressly that the use of force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases shall be a Federal offense. There have been instances where extremists have attempted by mob violence and other concerted threats of violence to obstruct the accomplishment of the objectives in school decrees. There is a serious question whether the present obstruction of justice statute reaches such acts of obstruction which occur after the completion of the court proceedings. Nor is the contempt power a satisfactory enforcement weapon to deal with persons who seek to obstruct court decrees by such means.

The legislation that I am recommending would correct a deficiency in the present law and would be a valuable enforcement power on which the Government could rely to deter mob violence and such other acts of violence or threats which seek to obstruct court decrees in desegregation cases.

• Second, I recommend legislation to confer additional investigative authority on the FBI in the case of crimes involving the destruction or attempted destruction of schools or churches, by making flight from one state to another to avoid detention or prosecution for such a crime a Federal offense.

All decent, self-respecting persons deplore the recent incidents of bombings of schools and places of worship. While state authorities have been diligent in their execution of local laws dealing with these crimes, a basis for supplementary action by the Federal Government is needed. Such recommendation when enacted would make it clear that the FBI has full authority to assist in investigations of crimes involving bombings of schools and churches. At the same time, the legislation would preserve the primary responsibility for law enforcement in local law enforcement agencies for crimes committed against local property.

• Third, I recommend legislation to give the Attorney General power to inspect Federal election records, and to require that such records be preserved for a reasonable period of time so as to permit such inspection.

The right to vote, the keystone of democratic self-government, must be available to all qualified citizens without discrimination. Until the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Government could protect this right only through criminal prosecutions instituted after the right had been infringed. The 1957 act attempted to remedy this deficiency by authorizing the Attorney General to institute civil proceedings to prevent such infringements before they occurred.

A serious obstacle has developed which minimizes the effectiveness of this legislation. Access to registration records is essential to determine whether the denial of the franchise was in furtherance of a pattern of racial discrimination. But during preliminary investigations of complaints the Department of Justice, unlike the Civil Rights Commission, has no authority to require the production of election records in a civil proceeding. State or local authorities, in some instances, have refused to permit the inspection of their election records in the course of investigations. Supplemental legislation, therefore, is needed.

• Fourth, I recommend legislation to provide a temporary program of financial and technical aid to state and local agencies to assist them in making the necessary adjustments required by school desegregation decisions.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare should be authorized to assist and cooperate with those states which have previously required or permitted racially segregated public schools, and which must now develop programs of desegregation. Such assistance should consist of sharing the burdens of transition through grants-in-aid to help meet additional costs directly occasioned by desegregation programs, and also of making technical information and assistance available to state and local educational agencies in preparing and implementing desegregation programs.

I also recommend that the Commissioner of Education be specifically authorized, at the request of the states or local agencies, to provide technical assistance in the development of desegregation programs and to initiate or participate in conferences called to help resolve educational problems arising as a result of efforts to desegregate.

• Fifth, I recommend legislation to authorize, on a temporary basis, provision for the education of children of members of the armed forces when state-administered public schools have been closed because of desegregation decisions or orders.

The Federal Government has a particular responsibility for the children of military personnel in Federally affected areas, since armed services personnel are located there under military orders rather than of their own free choice. Under the present law, the Commissioner of Education may provide for the education of children of military personnel only in the case of those who live on military reservations or other Federal property. The legislation I am recommending would remove this limitation.

• Sixth, I recommend that Congress give consideration to the establishing of a statutory Commission on Equal Job Opportunity under Government Contracts. Non-discrimination in employment under Government contracts is required by executive orders. Through education, mediation and persuasion, the existing Committee on Government Contracts has sought to give effect not only to this contractual obligation, but to the policy of equal job opportunities generally. While the program has been widely accepted by Government agencies, employers and unions, and significant progress has been made, full implementation of the policy would be materially advanced by the creation of a statutory commission.

• Seventh, I recommend legislation to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for an additional two years. While the Commission should make an interim report this year within the time originally fixed by law for the making of its final report, because of the delay in getting the Commission appointed and staffed, an additional two years should be provided for the completion of its task and the making of its final report.

I urge the prompt consideration of these seven proposals.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 5, 1959.

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FEB. 10 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Feb. 10 press conference, the 50th of his second term, which was held six days after his 49th (Weekly Report p. 233):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down.

SECRETARY DULLES

I should like to speak for a moment about Secretary Dulles. As you know, he has applied for a leave of absence from his duties for some weeks to undergo a real physical check up and for repair of a hernia. I can't tell you how disappointed I am to know that he has had to go in the hospital, but how pleased I am that he has finally recognized that he just must do this, and I have long urged him to do it.

But, because of the fact that I believe he is the most valuable man in foreign affairs that I have ever known, I believe that every clear-thinking man in the United States -- I didn't mean to use "man" specifically; men and woman -- any clear-thinking man or woman in the United States would pray for his early recovery and his complete restoration to vigor and health so he can get back on the job, because America needs him and I think each one of us needs him.

I believe his performance over six years has been remarkable, a brilliant one, and I think it's almost a miracle that he hasn't had to go for a longer period of rest and healing than he is now undergoing.

ST. LOUIS TORNADO

The next thing I wanted to mention was this disaster in St. Louis. I believe the reports so far showed about 17 killed and about 300 people hurt as a result of this tornado. Mr. Hoegh has got his OCDM man on the job in St. Louis. He's got disaster experts on the way there. All the departments of Government have been alerted to giving every possible assistance to the mayor and to the local authorities. And, as of the moment, at least, the hospitals are capable of taking the injured in and caring for them, and there seems to be no danger that the matter cannot be handled locally and with such support as can be given, both money-wise and facility-wise, from the Federal Government, and handled as well as such sad things can be handled. At least they are on the job, every one of them.

That's all.

BERLIN

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Mr. President, could you size up the picture regarding Berlin from the standpoint of the Western allies, in the light of Mr. Dulles' latest report to you yesterday?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would think, Mr. Arrowsmith, there is very little to add to his statement. As he came back, he made the statement at the airport, and he told that he detected a greater unified purpose among the Western allies about their firmness in their purpose of enforcing their rights and not accepting the theory that the Soviets could abandon their agreed responsibilities and transfer them to officials or to the GDR. Now I think that the points he made speak for themselves, and I don't think there is much to add to it.

EFFECT OF ILLNESS

Q. JOHN HIGHTOWER, Associated Press: Mr. President, do you think that Mr. Dulles' illness would in any way delay the preparation for possible negotiations with the Soviet Union, or delay the negotiations themselves?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, not so far as I know. Of course the doctors don't make any exact predictions as to when a satisfactory return to health will be achieved -- to his health will be achieved. But there has been suggested, for example, a foreign ministers' meeting between the Soviets and some of the Western

allies. That would take some preparation. There has been no agreement and I believe the Russians themselves are very -- more concerned. Mr. Khrushchev is concerned in a head of government meeting, as he calls an informal and without an agenda type. Well, that would take still a great deal of preparation.

Actually, I think that Mr. Dulles is very hopeful that after he has the operation over, that he will get more time to do a little thinking at leisure about some of our European problems than he does normally here, badgered as he is by all kinds of requests for statements and speeches and going abroad and all the chores of the day. And I think he is hopeful that he is going to get to think more about it and possibly -- I would really believe there would be no delay whatsoever in this kind of negotiation.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

PLANE MISSION OVER U.S.S.R.

Q. J. F. TER HORST, Detroit News: Mr. President, there has been a growing impression, or at least reports around the country, that in the course of the pursuit of normal military intelligence the U.S. planes sometimes play fox and hounds along the Turkish border in order to cause Soviet interceptors to scramble, and that therefore, or thereby, we can gain some knowledge of their preparedness and their procedures. Was the plane that was shot down, our plane that was shot down last September, on such a mission?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will answer the first part of it very specifically: The orders are very strict on this matter. Now, occasionally there are errors in navigation and sometimes there are storms and things of that kind; once in a while we believe there are false radio signals that will take a plane out of course. But any thought of playing fox and hounds, as you call it, to cause scrambling is contrary to orders. Actually, now, I have forgotten the limit, but I established it personally, sometime back a couple of years ago, and I am sure that this happening is accidental.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

NEW COMMITTEE

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Can you tell us what progress is being made on that new committee you mentioned in your State of the Union address....

THE PRESIDENT: You mean....

Q.on social trends. It's getting mixed up with Mr. Nixon's committee, I think.

THE PRESIDENT: No. It was not to be -- it is not to be mixed up. It is sharply differentiated. Actually, what I'm doing is to find the man who is capable of heading such a committee and who's got the time to do it. I have had three or four in mind and one is coming to see me in a day or so. I am pushing as hard as I can, but again, like it was in the assembly of the Civil Rights Commission, these things are not easy to get the, exactly the right personnel you want.

LABOUISSIE AFFAIR

Q. HAROLD R. LEVY, Newsday: There are reports that the State Department's recommendation that Mr. Labouisse be appointed the Director of the ICA were, in effect, vetoed by Mr. Alcorn on political grounds. Would you tell us, sir, what role the National Committee plays in the selection of appointees?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll tell you one thing: No one has got a right to veto or attempt to veto any selection I may make for appointment to any office. Now, in every vacancy that occurs, we try to find a man that can fill it adequately, and with credit to himself, as well as to benefit the Government.

Now, it is undoubtedly true, and everybody knows that political considerations come in, but they are, so far as I'm concerned and have always been, secondary in the making of appointments -- the good of the Government. And the idea that someone can veto my selections, well, I would think they would be a little bit -- very bold, more bold than I'd think if they'd try it.

FISCAL VS. HUMAN VALUES

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, from the school aid legislation that you sent up to the Hill yesterday, some people have concluded that you have decided that it's more dangerous to unbalance the budget now than to run the risk of more inadequately educated citizens later. Could you discuss this dilemma with us in the context of determination between difficult fiscal values and human values?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am not so sure that you can differentiate. The human values in America are not going to be promoted unless we are sane and sensible in our fiscal policies. You can -- I know of nothing that could injure the great population, 174 million people we have got, than to allow budgetary process to get out of control, fiscal measures going loosely, in such way that -- just inflation would absolutely be inevitable.

Now, of course, we recognize the national need for better education, but also I am firmly committed to the idea that the primary and basic responsibility in these matters rests with the communities and with the states. And the thing that I think the Federal Government should do is to try to inspire or help them on the basis of need, and where need can be proved. Then I think the national benefit to be obtained out of having an educated citizenry overrides a mere matter of some dollars, particularly if you are trying to do it correctly, not by supporting education all over our country but to inspire, and where necessary, assist the localities to do their job.

NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP

Q. FRANK HOLEMAN, New York Daily News: Mr. President, sir, a group of private doctors associated in humanitarian work is trying to get a Navy hospital ship out of the moth balls on the West Coast for a mercy mission into Southeast Asia. Sir, how would you feel about such a project?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the job, the project, I have read about it in all its details in a number of reports and I think it's a wonderful thing to do. I don't know of any better way in which you could bring to many thousands of people, many millions, the concern of the United States in humanitarian things. Now, this is the only thing that I know is still in question -- is whether or not this matter has yet been financed by these private interests in the way that they think it should be and the way they believe they can. And once that assurance is there, the Navy will have the ship ready for them, I assure you.

VISIT TO RUSSIA

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, C.B.S. News: Mr. President, from reports that we get, sir, Premier Khrushchev seems rather anxious to have you visit the Soviet Union. I was wondering, first of all if you think that might be a useful trip for you at this present time, or would you prefer to have him visit the United States, perhaps?

THE PRESIDENT: You say that it appears that he would like for me to come there. Did you read the speech in which he suggested that I might come, and what he had to say, particularly about the United States as a whole, its leaders and some of the language he used to describe us as a nation -- and others, even more than myself?

I would think that certainly I would have to wait for some more official type of, and more, let us say, persuasive kind of invitation than that.

FOREIGN AID FUNDS

Q. CHARLES E. SHUTT, Telenews: The Congress, in passing legislation or proposing it, especially in the housing and airport fields, have put in for more funds than you have allocated in your budget. There is much speculation on the Hill, sir, that you may make up this deficit by cutting your foreign aid funds. Would you comment on that possibility, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would say this: If there was any intention of increasing expenditures in this area at the expense of mutual security, then I'd say I could think of no policy that was more destructive of America's vast interests in the world than that one.

If there is any item that I know of that is calculated to give to each of us as a citizen of America the greatest possible return, it will be that mutual security appropriation. And the idea that -- this kind of proposition is to be advanced because of the known reluctance of America to indulge in a program that has been classified as giveaway, if that is the idea on which we are working, well, then I say that statesmanship is beginning to get of a very low order.

SITE OF GOP CONVENTION

Q. CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, in 1956 an expression of interest by you swung the Republican Convention to San Francisco. The Republican National Committee is in the process of choosing the 1960 site now. Do you have any favorites this time?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as a matter of fact, I start off questioning your premise, Mr. Kent, because I may have, I may have expressed that preference; I don't recall. But I'd think my reaction would have been, that's an awful long trip to make out to the convention, but certainly so far as the next convention is concerned, the matter is completely within the hands of the National Committee, so far as I am concerned, I would not think it either desirable or useful to express any preference myself.

AMBASSADORIAL PAY

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Portland Press Herald: Mr. President, the new Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee complains that some of our more recent top ambassadorial appointments have not been first-rate. It is often complained by the State Department that Congress does not allow sufficient pay and allowances so that any but wealthy men can afford to take the top jobs. What have you found in relation to that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mrs. Craig, it is perfectly clear that -- I don't know whether they are the top jobs, but the more expensive jobs cannot possibly be taken by anyone except individuals of considerable wealth. Now, I think most of us here have visited some of those embassies and you see the staffs of assistants and servants, some hired locally but others carried over, and they couldn't possibly be paid out of the allowances that the Government now permits. However, I do say there are other posts in this country, in this world, that I think are just as important, and they are filled by career people, merely because they are not so expensive. And there are certain places that we have just made up our minds that no one but a career person can ever go there, and we hope that they won't get so expensive that they can't do it. I really believe that we should increase our percentages of career people just so far as they can -- so far as it can possibly be done.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Q. LLOYD M. SCHWARTZ, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, the Labor Department is reporting this morning that unemployment is up around five million. I wonder if you feel that this is a level that we have to live with for awhile, or whether there is a chance for market improvement in the spring months?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all it's not above five million, it's 300,000 below five million. Secondly, I don't for one minute accept that as a satisfactory level of unemployment.

Now, in the month of January, unemployment went up 616,000, which is really less than seasonal factors would normally compel. In addition, though, there were 200,000 more employed this month of January, and I think that, I am sure that the ratio of the unemployed to the labor force went down, even in January, about 1/10 of a point, from 6.1 to 6.0. So, I believe thoroughly that we are going to have a pickup as the year goes on. There are certainly areas in which it is much more slow than we should like, any of us would like. But this is sort of characteristic of recoveries. They come, they get spotty, and here and there things look fine and in others, they are not so good. But I say this, never with any level of that kind could you say that you should be happy with it or content with it.

CIRCUIT COURT AND TVA

Q. FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Nashville Banner: Sir, you had a meeting this morning with Senator Cooper from Kentucky, and that gives rise to two questions: The first is, have you managed to persuade Dr. Welch of the University of Kentucky to stay on the TVA Board; and the second one is, have you decided who will get the vacancy on the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals?

THE PRESIDENT: Well (laughter), my certain answer to the second one is a very simple one that when I have named that man it goes to the Senate before I make any public announcement, so that will come out just as quickly as it goes to the Senate.

Now the other one is this: I don't know whether we can persuade Dr. Welch to stay longer, but I would say this, I would very much hope that he would, and if I knew what considerations could influence him, I will use them. But actually, however, I believe he has to go back soon to the University or he has lost a very favorable position in his retirement opportunities. And I think there, that would be -- it would be a very serious question for him.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: There -- go ahead.

MORE FEDERAL SPENDING?

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, some people are worried because they say Russia's economy is growing much faster than ours. Now you have taken your stand against what you regard as excessive Federal spending in order to ward off inflation. What do you think, sir, of the argument that we ought to switch the emphasis and step up Federal spending and so stimulate the growth of our economy?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, people apply this in many ways to all sorts of programs. Right now, our GNP is about 453 billion dollars, that's its rate, for procurement and services we get from the Government are about 54 billion dollars. This is something on the order of 12 percent of that GNP; certainly it is not the decisive part. Therefore the expanding or the expansion of your spending policies and the effects of them as compared, the deleterious effects compared to the advantages that you get by 2 or 3 billion dollars' more expenditures in a 453 billion dollar GNP seems to me to be completely overbalanced in the side, or in favor of frugality and thrift and keeping your dollar sound.

I can't emphasize too often that when we have people, millions and millions of people are living today in the security that their pensions offer them for their old age, and if those pensions are going down in value each year by so much amount, as a matter of fact, I think, from '49 -- from nineteen hundred and, I think it was forty -- I have forgotten the exact year -- but at any rate, in recent years we have gone down. Our dollar has lost half its value.

If that continues, that kind of thing, it is going to be disastrous for our kind of economy and for the welfare of our people; and the expansion of your economy is not going to come out of that kind of spending. The expansion is going to come from the incentives that we give to our people for working hard, using their brains and keeping what they can earn as much as possible, so they spend their money themselves. That's the kind of economy we have, and not one where we can take off 2 or 3 billion and put it in and make it really a healthier affair. I just don't believe that the benefit, if any, to be gotten from such an expanding program, compared to the bad effects of deficit spending today, would have any weight with us at all.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

Q. ANDREW F. TULLY, JR., Scripps-Howard: Sir, people are always speculating about your state of health. Could you tell us -- could you tell us in any detail, sir, how you are feeling these days?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't have much time to think about it. But I think I'm in good shape; the doctors say so, and I don't know who else should worry so much about it... (Laughter) ...as the doctors and myself.

THIRD TERM

Q. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, you have spoken out against the third term amendment. Had there been no third term amendment, would you now be considering in your mind running for a third term?

(Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I don't believe I ever spoke out against it. I said this: It was just from -- since I have never made a deep study of this thing, because what was the use -- from my viewpoint, I said I thought on balance it was an unwise amendment. However, there were so many people whose fears are very real that somebody who would get ahead of the kind of military force we now have, get ahead of it and use it as an instrument of establishment of centralized or dictatorship form of government, I would think that -- I could argue pretty well on either side of this one.

Now, let me point this out: Our whole history, from 1900 -- from the beginning, from 1787 until 1953, has been one of almost defenselessness in military forces. You remember, I realize I cover so many years now in a military career, but it was not too many years ago when the whole strength of the Army, including the Air Force, was 118,750. And we would go down to the Congress and I have sat in front, helping my bosses with the data, we'd ask for 50 thousand dollars more for something we thought was just terrific, and it would be cut off.

Now, even after World War II, we found this same trend had started in, and it started, not as just a matter of congressional economy or of the Executive's economy, it's what America felt. We hoped that the United Nations were going to solve our problems, so that this policy, this political policy that you ask about, I think has been sort of a concomitant with our military policy, because everybody knew there wasn't enough military, really, to go into control of the country.

Now, this is no longer true, and it might alter thinking.

The answer to your last question is, "no."

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

ECONOMIC CONTROLS

Q. JOHN R. GIBSON, Wall Street Journal: In the past, in talking about inflation, you have said that you felt that if it got bad enough the people of the country will probably demand some sort of economic control. Have you or your advisors seen any hint yet that this sort of sentiment is building up in any fashion now?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's quite clear over some months now that prices have been remarkably stable. Actually we had this one period here right after, following '55, that we ran up about 6 percent; but over the past six years it's been stable, very stable compared to what much of our history is; and in the last ten months, or something of that kind, prices have shown a very, very great stability.

Now this, therefore tends, I think to avoid looking to the long -- tends to influence us to avoid looking ahead as far as we should. And I believe as we look ahead there are many factors that demand that we use every bit of influence, of every kind of leadership there is available in the press, in different organizations, business and labor organizations and in government to keep this possibility off our immediate future. We must keep it back. And, I am sure that the whole population would, if this thing got too bad, demand some kind of controls and this I would be -- I would deplore with everything I have.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Q. PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News: In view of Mr. Dulles' leave, do you plan to devote more of your own time and energy to the conduct of foreign affairs?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if I do something else is going to suffer because I don't know of anything that I give as much time to, every week and every day, as I do to foreign affairs. And, actually, I don't know of any Cabinet officer that I give half the time to that I do to Secretary Dulles, and if I go in any more personal conduct of the thing then I am going to have to neglect a few other departments, that's sure.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you Mr. President.

"FOOD FOR PEACE" LETTER

Following is the text of a Feb. 9 letter from President Eisenhower to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson concerning the food for peace plan outlined in the President's Jan. 29 farm message (Weekly Report p. 230):

February 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Secretary:

My message to Congress on January 29, recommending several measures to improve the existing farm programs, stressed the need for effective use of our agricultural abundance in meeting food needs at home and abroad. In that message I reported steps being taken with other exporting nations to explore all practical means of using food for peace.

Today our supplies are moving to foreign countries in large volume under special programs, and other nations with agricultural surpluses help in similar ways. Yet in some parts of the world millions of people are still going hungry. This condition is due partly to problems that cannot be wholly remedied by larger food supplies from abroad. Even so, we in America must do more to assure that food abundance -- our own and that of our friends abroad -- is used as effectively as possible where it is most urgently needed.

My earnest hope is that our people will put their hearts as well as their minds into this effort. It is more than surplus disposal, more than an attempt to foster ties and sympathies for America. It is an effort that I consider in full keeping with the American tradition -- that of helping people in dire need who with us are devoted to upholding and advancing the cause of freedom. It is an undertaking that will powerfully strengthen our persistent and patient efforts to build an enduring, just peace.

I am aware that the search for effective programs to help countries banish hunger has long been an important concern of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization whose Director General only a short time ago proposed another substantial attack upon this problem through an international food campaign. His proposal is, of course, concerned with many longer term aspects of production, trade and consumption, and with the scientific and economic factors that bear upon these developments, largely in years to come.

In our exploration of new approaches, consultation between the United States and other food exporting countries should be intensified. So far as our own programs are concerned, we are in a position to help under legislative authorities that already exist. I want it understood, however, that I will seek such additional legislation as may be needed to accomplish these purposes.

I request that you, as Secretary of Agriculture, take the lead within our Government in organizing and energizing this effort. This must of course be done in the closest of collaboration with the Department of State in particular, as well as with the other agencies concerned.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

Feb. 2 -- Executive order providing for terms of not more than three years for members of the International Development Advisory Board.

Feb. 2 -- Proclamation designating March 1959 as Red Cross Month.

Feb. 2 -- Proclamation enlarging the boundaries of the Cabrillo National Monument, California.

Feb. 3 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Thomas S. Gates Jr. as Secretary of the Navy.

Feb. 3 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Paul W. McCracken as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Feb. 4 -- Proclamation designating Feb. 8-14, 1959 as National Children's Dental Health Week.

Feb. 5 -- Farewell message to Dr. Arturo Frondizi, president of Argentina, upon the conclusion of his U.S. visit.

Committee Briefs

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Feb. 10 concluded two days of hearings on proposals to extend the Federal Airport Act, due to expire June 30, 1959. Representatives of the American Municipal Assn., the U.S. Council of Mayors, the Airport Operators Council, the American Road Builders Assn., the Air Line Pilots Assn. and several Congressmen testified in favor of HR 1011, introduced by Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.). HR 1011 would extend the act for five years, until June 30, 1964, and authorize grants to communities of \$100 million yearly plus a general modernization fund of \$75 million for airport construction projects. The Senate Feb. 6 passed a similar bill (S 1), but scaled it down to a four-year, \$465 million program. (See p. 263)

Elwood R. Quesada, Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, told the Committee Feb. 9 that the Government already had asked for authority to spend over \$500 million for air safety and traffic control systems in fiscal 1960 and that Federal aid for airport construction should be tapered off. He supported a bill (HR 3627) embodying Administration proposals for a gradual reduction of Federal grants over the next four years: \$65 million in fiscal 1960, \$55 million, \$45 million and \$35 million, respectively, in the three following fiscal years. (Weekly Report p. 216)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Officials of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., in testimony Feb. 11 before the Senate Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee, opposed Administration recommendations to change interest rates under the Federal rural electrification program. They urged continuation of the 2 percent interest rate currently set for loans made to rural electric cooperatives by the Rural Electrification Administration.

Subcommittee member John Stennis (D Miss.) told the witnesses, "As long as you fight a clean fight, you're going to have a lot of support here in Congress." There was no question, Stennis said, "that most of the rural areas would not have gotten electric current except for your fine program."

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), also a Subcommittee member, said the cooperatives had done fine work in Florida but some NRECA members had told him they believed their organizations should pay higher interest rates on their loans, to reflect the cost at which the Government must borrow. (See p. 269)

COTTON

Chairman E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) of the House Agriculture Cotton Subcommittee Feb. 6 said cotton farmers should make their plans for the 1959 crop on the assumption there would be no legislation this year to permit farmers to sell, transfer or lease their cotton acreage allotments.

Gathings made the statement following a closed-door session with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Marvin L. McLain. He said McLain had told the Subcommittee the Agriculture Department was not ready to take a position on the legislation and that a thorough study of the subject was required.

(For Committee Roundup, see p. 265)

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative
 - Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Lands, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 831 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181), re practices in marketing of livestock. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 842 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make long-term contracts for disposal of surplus agricultural commodities. PROXMIER (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 861 -- Control noxious plants on land under control or jurisdiction of Federal Government. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 862 -- Establish a family milk program for needy families. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Proxmire (D Wis.) (by request) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 864 -- Protect against introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 870 -- Provide a revolving fund for certain loans by Secretary of Agriculture, for improved budget and accounting procedures. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 889 -- Permit exchange between farms in same county of cotton acreage allotment for rice acreage allotment. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/3/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 891 -- Provide wheat marketing quotas without acreage allotments. YOUNG (R N. D.) -- 2/3/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 892 -- Provide improved farm program. YOUNG (R N. D.) -- 2/3/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 905 -- Establish four soil and water conservation laboratories. ENGLE (D Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 2/3/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 912 -- Amend title II, Agricultural Act, 1956, to provide for utilization of surplus agricultural products through use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown on farms in U. S. MUNDT (R S. D.), Young (R N. D.) -- 2/4/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 946 -- Amend Soil Bank Act and Federal Crop Insurance Act to permit certain payments to be made in grain with a 10-percent bonus, in lieu of cash, if producer elects payment in grain from stocks controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation. CASE (R S. D.) -- 2/5/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 951 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/5/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 982 -- Increase and extend special milk program for children. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/6/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 984 -- Amend Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide grading inspection in certain cases. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 2/6/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through Feb. 6, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,002	4,244
Joint Resolutions	47	226
Concurrent Resolutions	9	78
Simple Resolutions	77	163
TOTAL	1,135	4,711

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 821 - 1002 HR 3834 - 4231
Resolutions	S J Res 41 - 47 S Con Res 9 S Res 70 - 77 H J Res 203 - 226 H Con Res 72 - 78 H Res 150 - 163

HOUSE

- HR 3903 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for lease and transfer of cotton acreage allotments. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3909 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to end Federal cost-sharing and technical assistance in farm drainage harmful to wildlife. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3918 -- Similar to HR 3909. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3969 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to develop a recreation area in connection with Shawnee National Forest in Pope County, Ill. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/3/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 3971 -- Similar to HR 3903. JONES (D Ala.) -- 2/3/59.
- HR 3976 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make long-term contracts for disposal of surplus agricultural commodities. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 2/3/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4012 -- Provide for centennial celebration of establishment of land-grant colleges and State universities and establishment of Department of Agriculture. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4033 -- Assist U. S. cotton textile industry in regaining its equitable share of world market. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4041 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to extend its operations for 5 years. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 2/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4077 -- Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through the issuance to such recipients of certificates to be used in the acquisition of surplus agricultural food products. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4078 -- Facilitate distribution of surplus food products to needy families in U. S. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4097 -- Make permanent the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4147 -- Establish Rural Electrification Administration as an independent agency. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 2/5/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4167 -- Provide for increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. HEMPHILL (D S. C.) -- 2/5/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4168 -- Amend title II of Agricultural Act, 1956, to provide for utilization of surplus agricultural products through use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown on farms in U. S. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/5/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4225 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949. REES (R Kan.) -- 2/5/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4231 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to acquire additional food commodities for distribution to needy persons. SLACK (D W. Va.) -- 2/5/59 -- Agriculture.

Bills - 2

H Con Res 74 -- Express sense of Congress that the American people must more fully and completely employ the plentiful resources of the American farmer to enhance the standard of living throughout the free world and to bolster the political and economic stability of those nations which have embarked upon programs of economic construction. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/2/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 4031 -- Appropriate \$1,500,000 to construct the New Hogan Dam on Calaveras River in California, and \$25,000 to institute a survey on Diverting Canal-Mormon Slough levees below Hogan Dam. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/4/59 -- Appropriations.

HR 4182 -- Provide an appropriation of \$6,565,000 for construction of certain facilities at U. S. Coast Guard Academy. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 2/5/59 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 863 -- Authorize Federal assistance to States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms and provide increased amounts for teachers' salaries. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 877 -- Authorize 4-year program of Federal assistance to States and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. CASE (R N. J.) -- 2/2/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 878 -- Provide assistance to States in certain surveying and planning re college facilities. CASE (R N. J.) -- 2/2/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 879 -- Provide program of financial assistance to States for construction of public community colleges. CASE (R N. J.) -- 2/2/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 906 -- Amend sec. 1622, title 38, U.S.C., to clarify meaning of term "change of program of education or training". YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 2/3/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 914 -- Amend sec. 404 (b), Housing Act, 1950. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 2/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 3856 -- Amend National Defense Education Act, 1958, to provide for 20,000 national defense scholarships. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 3863 -- Provide financial assistance for support of public schools by appropriating funds to States to be used for constructing school facilities and for teachers' salaries. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/2/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 3864 -- Similar to HR 3863. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 2/2/59.

HR 3904 -- Similar to HR 3863. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 2/2/59.

HR 3970 -- Authorize Federal assistance to States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/3/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3980 -- Amend title IV, Housing Act, 1950 (college housing) to authorize loans to educational institutions for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, and improvement of academic facilities. NIX (D Pa.) -- 2/3/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3981 -- Re foreclosure of FHA-insured mortgages. NIX (D Pa.) -- 2/3/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 3982 -- Amend and extend laws re renewal of urban communities. NIX (D Pa.) -- 2/3/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 4038 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to repeal certain provisions requiring affidavits of loyalty and allegiance. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/4/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4044 -- Amend National Housing Act re insurance of accounts to provide uniform protection to all married savers in savings and loan associations. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 2/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 4047 -- Amend sec. 801, of Housing Act, 1954, to provide, in case of certain residential housing loans, that a portion of each such loan be withheld and set aside for a specified period in order to insure that the construction is in accordance with plans and specifications. WAINWRIGHT (R N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 4065 -- Similar to HR 3863. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/4/59.

HR 4066 -- Repeal section 1001(f) of National Defense Education Act of 1958. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/4/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4079 -- Provide money to States and to Hawaii for educational purposes only. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4104 -- Amend title I of the National Housing Act to provide that no claim for loss on a loan insured thereunder be paid unless the work for which the loan was made was actually completed. WAINWRIGHT (R N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 4105 -- Make it unlawful for a salesman of real estate to represent that a dwelling or other structure is guaranteed by the U. S. as to its quality or construction. WAINWRIGHT (R N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 4220 -- Similar to HR 3856. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 2/5/59.

HR 4223 -- Authorize appropriation of funds to assist States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/5/59 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

S 841 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. MORTON (R Ky.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.

S 850 -- Assist States, or political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof to establish institutions to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Carroll (D Colo.), Langer (R N. D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 871 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that an individual be 50 years of age to be eligible for disability benefits, thereunder; repeal provision requiring amount of disability benefits thereunder be reduced by amount of other benefits payable for same disability. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.

S 874 -- Pay an old-age pension to persons who have attained 65 years of age, if male, and 60 years of age if female. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.

S 875 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit women to receive reduced benefits thereunder at age 62. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 881 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend insurance program established by such title to include insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.

S 915 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to certain illegitimate children of male individuals who are covered by the insurance system. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.

S 916 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit children to whom an individual has stood in loco parentis for several years before such individual retires or dies to become entitled to child's insurance benefits on basis of wages and self-employment income of such individual. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.

S 927 -- Establish a hospital in State of New York especially equipped for treatment of persons addicted to use of habit-forming drugs. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 935 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to reduce from 6 to 3 months period during which disabled persons must wait before becoming entitled to disability insurance benefits. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.

S 936 -- Amend title VI, Public Health Service Act, as amended, in order to make certain nonprofit corporations and associations eligible for Federal aid. MUNDT (R S. D.) -- 2/4/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 937 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to eliminate certain inequities and restrictions and permit a more effective distribution of Federal funds. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Chavez (D N. M.), Langer (R N. D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Pastore (D R. I.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.

S 944 -- Similar to S 841. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 2/5/59.

S 958 -- Assist in meeting costs of special professional services needed in carrying out public school desegregation programs. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Keating (R N. Y.), Saltonstall, (R Mass.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 959 -- Amend P. L. 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to provide for education of children of members of Armed Forces in communities in which public schools are closed. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Keating (R N. Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 987 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act, 1937, Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, Internal Revenue Code and Social Security Act. MORSE (D Ore.) (by request) -- 2/6/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 988 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to protect public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 2/6/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 996 -- Promote safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers by railroads engaged in interstate commerce by requiring such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, roadbeds, and permanent structures for support of way, trackage, and traffic in safe and suitable condition. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Carroll (D Colo.), Chavez (D N. M.), Church (D Idaho), Cooper (R Ky.), Jackson (D Wash.), Hart (D Mich.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N. D.), McGee (D Wyo.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Yarbrough (D Texas), Young (R N. D.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 2/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S J Res 41 -- Establish in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research, and establish in the Public Health Service the National Institute for International Medical Research. HILL (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Aiken (R Va.), Allott (R Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bible (D Nev.), Byrd (D W. Va.), Cannon (D Nev.), Carroll (D Colo.), Case (R N. J.), Case (R S. D.), Chavez (D N. M.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Engle (D Calif.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Green (D R. I.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Harke (D Ind.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Hennings (D Mo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnson (D Texas), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N. D.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R. I.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Scott (R Pa.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Williams (D N. J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (R N. D.), Young (D Ohio), Morton (R Ky.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 2/2/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S J Res 43 -- Establish Health Services Study Commission. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Case (R N. J.), Cooper (R Ky.), Carlson (R Kan.), Beall (R Md.) -- 2/3/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 3834 -- Provide unemployment reinsurance grants to States, to revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3838 -- Amend sec. 203, Social Security Act, to increase amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions. BASS (R N. H.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3840 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to protect the public from unsanitary milk and milk products shipped in interstate commerce. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3841 -- Similar to HR 3840. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3842 -- Similar to HR 3840. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3843 -- Similar to HR 3840. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3844 -- Similar to HR 3840. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3846 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3849 -- Alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/2/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3850 -- Increase from \$4,800 to \$6,000 the amount of annual earnings which may be taken into account in computing benefits under title II, Social Security Act. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3851 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide that full benefits when based upon attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3852 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate requirement that an individual must have become 50 to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3853 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide more liberal definition of term "disability". DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3854 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3857 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act, 1937, Railroad Retirement Tax Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, to provide increases in benefits. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3859 -- Establish a temporary National Advisory Committee for Blind. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/2/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3862 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/2/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 3875 -- Similar to HR 3849. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3879 -- Similar to HR 3846. ZELENSKO (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3891 -- Similar to HR 3857. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3894 -- Similar to HR 3846. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3897 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide insurance against cost of hospitalization for insured persons and their dependents. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3898 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide that benefits thereunder shall be exempt from all taxation. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3901 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase minimum amount of monthly insurance benefits. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3902 -- Similar to HR 3849. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3905 -- Similar to HR 3840. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3906 -- Similar to HR 3849. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3916 -- Similar to HR 3840. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3919 -- Similar to HR 3840. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3928 -- Similar to HR 3857. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3931 -- Similar to HR 3840. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3963 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to eliminate certain deductions from a spouse's annuity. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3964 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act, 1937, to provide entitlement of a widow, widower, or parent to a survivor annuity may in certain cases be retained or regained after his or her remarriage. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3966 -- Similar to HR 3849. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 2/3/59.
- HR 3972 -- Similar to HR 3857. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/3/59.
- HR 3974 -- Extend certain special provisions re State plans for aid to the blind. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 2/3/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3986 -- Similar to HR 3840. WITTHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/3/59.
- HR 3996 -- Establish a hospital in State of New York especially equipped for treatment of persons addicted to use of habit-forming drugs. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4000 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to permit retirement by all persons in U. S. at age of 60 years with benefits that will assure full participation by elderly persons in prevailing standards of living; provide like benefits for certain female heads of families and children; provide for establishment and operation of this system of social security by an equitable gross income tax. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4001 -- Similar to HR 4000. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4003 -- Similar to HR 3840. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4004 -- Similar to HR 3857. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4006 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be reduced from 65 to 60. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4009 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4010 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide that service actually performed by an individual in the employ of his son, daughter, spouse, or parent shall constitute covered employment for purposes of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4013 -- Similar to HR 3834. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4014 -- Similar to HR 3834. DULSKI (D N. Y.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4017 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act re employment preferences for disabled employees. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 2/4/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4020 -- Extend unemployment compensation program to employers of one or more employees. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4023 -- Similar to HR 3996. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4027 -- Provide economic relief for distressed areas through a system of loans and grants-in-aid. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 2/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4032 -- Amend provisions of Public Health Service Act re construction of hospitals to include mental health clinics as one type facility for which grants may be made. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4034 -- Similar to HR 3857. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4037 -- Similar to HR 3840. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4039 -- Similar to HR 3834. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4048 -- Similar to HR 3849. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4062 -- Similar to HR 3840. COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4064 -- Similar to HR 3834. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4076 -- Amend provisions of Public Health Service Act re grants for hospital construction to include institutions for care and treatment of mentally retarded. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4080 -- Similar to HR 3857. REES (R Kan.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4095 -- Provide Federal assistance to states and local governments to construct public works. STAGGERS (D W. Va.) -- 2/4/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 4096 -- Similar to HR 4027. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4098 -- Similar to HR 3834. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4102 -- Similar to HR 3840. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4145 -- Supplement land-grant provisions of Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4162 -- Similar to HR 3857. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4194 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to permit the temporary listing and certification of Citrus Red No. 2 for coloring mature oranges under tolerances found safe by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4195 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4211 -- Similar to HR 3846. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4212 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4224 -- Similar to HR 3857. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/5/59.
- H J Res 211 -- Establish in Department of Health, Education and Welfare the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research, and establish in Public Health Service the National Institute for International Medical Research. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 2/3/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 925 -- Grant nonquota immigrant status to certain immigrants who are brothers, sisters, sons, or daughters of citizens of U. S. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 952 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 954 -- Permit certain alien crewmen to remain in the U. S. in excess of 29-day period provided for under Immigration and Nationality Act. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 3836 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to extend period during which naturalized citizens of the U. S. may reside in certain foreign countries without losing their nationality. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 3837 -- Provide expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the U. S. who have lost U. S. citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in Italy. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 3899 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for establishment of quotas and preferences within quotas, for aliens immigrating directly to Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P. R.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 3975 -- Amend chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of Immigration and Nationality Act. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/3/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4035 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 971 -- Amend act of August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 883) re rights of vessels of the U. S. on the high seas and in territorial waters of foreign countries. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 990 -- Authorize use of Great Lakes vessels on oceans. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 2/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S J Res 47 -- Provide that certain communication activities at Ninth Plenary Assembly of International Radio Consultative Committee held in U. S. in 1959 shall not be construed to be prohibited by Commissions Act of 1934 or any other law. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 3874 -- Extend life of Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4002 -- Authorize use of Great Lakes vessels on oceans. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/4/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 4011 -- Similar to HR 4002. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 2/4/59.
 HR 4026 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, to extend benefits of such act to persons captured or interned by, or in hiding from, the Japanese Government in China during World War II. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 4181 -- Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit return under such section of property which an alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance from an American citizen. BOSCH (R N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 H J Res 215 -- Provide for a study of the possibility and desirability of establishing a University of the Americas. HEMPHILL (D S. C.) -- 2/4/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
 H Res 152 -- Provide for unity of Ireland. ZELENKO (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 1002 -- Establish standards protecting rights of rank and file members of labor organizations by providing democratic procedures in election of officers and delegates of such organizations; protect funds created from dues and assessments collected from members; safeguard rights of self determination. MUNDT (R S. D.) -- 2/6/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 3865 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for review by Secretary of Labor of minimum wage recommendations of industry committees. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/2/59 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 3866 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers having employees engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce, and provide for procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/2/59 -- Education and Labor.

- HR 3867 -- Similar to HR 3866. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3868 -- Similar to HR 3866. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3869 -- Similar to HR 3866. WEIS (R N. Y.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3882 -- Provide further safeguards against improper practices in labor organizations and in labor-management relations; require disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and their officers and agents and reports of direct and indirect dealings between them and employers which may conflict with obligations as employee representatives; reinforce rights of members of labor organizations re funds and property, the election and removal of officers, and the exercise by other labor organizations of supervisory control, of such organizations; provide penalties for certain criminal acts. BECKER (R N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 3885 -- Similar to HR 3866. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3886 -- Similar to HR 3866. DWYER (R N. J.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3887 -- Similar to HR 3866. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3888 -- Similar to HR 3866. ST. GEORGE (R N. Y.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3907 -- Similar to HR 3882. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 4198 -- Similar to HR 3882. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4218 -- Similar to HR 3882. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 2/5/59.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 827 -- Amend Helium Act of September 1, 1937, as amended. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/2/59 -- Armed Services.
 S 837 -- Provide for promotion of certain persons who participated in defense of the Philippines. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 2/2/59 -- Armed Services.
 S 884 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America for World Jamboree of Boy Scouts in the Philippines in 1959. BRIDGES (R N. H.) -- 2/2/59 -- Armed Services.
 S 885 -- Similar to HR 884. BRIDGES (R N. H.) -- 2/2/59.
 S 898 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to make monetary awards for inventive contributions to national defense. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 2/3/59 -- Armed Services.
 S 911 -- Authorize reduced retired pay plus pension or compensation to certain retired personnel of the armed services who retired prior to Jan. 1, 1957. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/3/59 -- Armed Services.
 S 930 -- Extend educational benefits now provided for Korean conflict veterans to persons serving in Armed Forces after January 31, 1953, and before termination of compulsory military service under existing laws of the U. S. HENNINGSS (D Mo), Green (D R. I.) -- 2/4/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 969 -- Provide that persons discharged from Armed Forces who are proffered discharges other than honorable may reject such discharges and receive a court-martial, or if not court-martialed, shall be given honorable discharges. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/6/59 -- Armed Services.
 S 976 -- Require expenditure of 60 percent of funds expended for military aircraft and missile repair and overhaul with private industry. BUTLER (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) -- 2/6/59 -- Armed Services.
 S 983 -- Extend certain rights, benefits, and privileges granted to veterans of service in Armed Forces of the U. S. to certain citizens of the U. S. who served in the active military or naval service of any government allied with the U. S. during World War I and to their dependents. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/6/59 -- Finance.
 S 989 -- Require expenditure of 75 percent of funds expended for conversion, alteration, and repair of naval vessels to be expended with private ship-repair yards. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/6/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 3860 -- Amend sec. 5899, title 10, U. S. C., to provide that Naval Reserve captains and commanders shall be eligible for consideration for promotion when their running mates are eligible for consideration for promotion. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 2/2/59 -- Armed Services.
 HR 3873 -- Provide that members of Armed Forces be paid compensation at rate of \$2.50 per day for each day spent in hiding during World War II or Korean conflict to evade capture by enemy. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 3880 -- Create Freedom Commission for development of science of counteraction to the world Communist conspiracy and training and development of leaders in a total political war. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/2/59 -- Un-American Activities.
 HR 3881 -- Similar to HR 3880. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3922 -- Amend national defense amendment. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 3923 -- Provide for presentation of a medal to persons who have served as members of a U. S. expedition to Antarctica. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/2/59 -- Armed Services.
 HR 3924 -- Permit awards of both readjustment pay and disability compensation. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/2/59 -- Armed Services.
 HR 4007 -- Equalize pay of retired members of the uniformed services. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.
 HR 4022 -- Amend chapter 137, title 10, U. S. C., to provide for certain reports from contractors with the U. S. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.

- HR 4040 -- Amend Uniform Code of Military Justice. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4050 -- Authorize Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force to make grants to certain educational institutions for construction of military and naval science buildings. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4055 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the deferment from training and service thereunder of men residing on a farm with their families when their induction would seriously impair the successful operation of the farm. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4056 -- Similar to HR 4055. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4068 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., by repealing sec. 7475, which restricts the increasing of forces at naval activities prior to national elections. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4090 -- Amend sec. 332, title 10, U. S. C. to limit use of Armed Forces to enforce Federal laws or the orders of Federal courts. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4091 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to prohibit calling of the National Guard into Federal service except in time of war or invasion or upon the request of a State. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4215 -- Equalize pay of retired members of the uniformed services. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 2/5/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 907 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act, 1957, to provide pensions of \$125 per month to veterans of World War I who are 60 years of age. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 2/3/59 -- Finance.
- S 933 -- Increase annual amount which certain veterans are permitted to earn without being deprived of receipt of pensions. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 3858 -- Construct a Veterans' Administration hospital of 1,000 beds at Bay Pines, Fla. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/2/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3890 -- Amend chapter 37, title 38, U. S. C., to provide additional funds for direct loans; remove certain requirements re rate of interest on guaranteed loans. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 2/2/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3968 -- Amend sections 536 and 537, title 38, U. S. C., to provide for payment of pension to widows and children of veterans of the Spanish-American War who served for 70 days or more. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/3/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4008 -- Amend sec. 314 (k), title 38, U. S. C., to provide an increased statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of an eye in combination with loss or loss of use of a limb. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 2/4/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4074 -- Amend sections 522 and 545, title 38, U. S. C., to increase income limitations applicable to payment of pension for nonservice-connected disability or death to \$2,000 and \$3,600. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 2/4/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4075 -- Provide that in determining income of the World War I veterans and their widows for the purpose of ascertaining eligibility for pensions, payments under title II of the Social Security Act not be taken into account. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 2/4/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4146 -- Amend chapter 71, title 38, U. S. C., to permit judicial review of decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in compensation and pension claims. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/5/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4184 -- Construct a new Veterans' Administration hospital in southern New Jersey. CAHILL (R N. J.) -- 2/5/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4216 -- Amend title 38, U. S. C., to provide vocational rehabilitation, education and training, and loan guarantee benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/5/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4222 -- Amend title 38, U. S. C., to provide that the vocational rehabilitation program for disabled veterans shall apply to all veterans disabled after June 26, 1950, and provide that veterans may accrue educational benefits under the Korean conflict veterans' educational program until individuals may no longer be inducted for training and service into the Armed Forces. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/5/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4230 -- Increase amount of Federal aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the U. S. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/5/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- HR 3921 -- Establish under National Science Foundation, a National Science Academy. ST. GEORGE (R N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Science and Astronautics.
- HR 4103 -- Authorize Department of Defense to indemnify its contractors against nuclear and other unusually hazardous risks, to limit the liability of contractors so indemnified. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4148 -- Authorize National Aeronautics and Space Administration to indemnify its contractors against nuclear and other unusually hazardous risks, to limit the liability of contractors so indemnified. BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/5/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 909 -- Re observance of holidays occurring on Saturday. JOHNSTON (D S. C.) -- 2/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 45 -- Establish a commission for celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. John J. Pershing. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 46 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September of each year as "Senior Citizens Day." CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 3835 -- Declare Oct. 12 a legal holiday to be known as Columbus Day. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4159 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate centennial anniversary of the founding of city of Lansing, Mich. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4188 -- Declare Oct. 12 a legal holiday, to be known as Columbus Day. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4191 -- Re observance of holidays occurring on Saturdays. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 208 -- Provide for participation by the U. S. in West Virginia Centennial Celebration held in 1963 at various locations in West Virginia. SLACK (D W. Va.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 209 -- Authorize manufacture and sale of a Civil War Centennial Medal. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 213 -- Authorize manufacture and sale of a Civil War Centennial Medal. DORN (D S. C.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 218 -- Establish December 15 of every year as Bill of Rights Day. ROBISON (R N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 960 -- Amend Civil Rights Act, 1957, to afford Civil Rights Commission an additional 2 years within which to submit its final report. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Keating (R N. Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Javits (R N. Y.), -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 961 -- Fix representation of majority and minority membership of Joint Economic Committee. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 2/6/59 -- Considered and passed.
- S J Res 44 -- Amend Constitution of the U. S. re disapproval of items in general appropriation bills. KEATING (R N. Y.), Capehart (R Ind.), Clark (D Pa.), Javits (R N. Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Morton (R Ky.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Williams (R Del.), Scott (R Pa.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 2/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- S Con Res 9 -- Re welcome to Inter-American Bar Association. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- S Res 69 -- Authorize expenditures and employment of temporary personnel by Committee on Rules and Administration. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 2/2/59.
- S Res 70 -- Authorize Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of all matters pertaining to: minerals, materials, and fuels; irrigation, reclamation, and power development; public lands; Indians; Territories and insular affairs. MURRAY (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 2/2/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 71 -- Make survey of electric power situation of the U. S. MURRAY (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S Res 72 -- Amend resolution establishing special Committee on Preservation of Memorabilia of Senate. ANDERSON (D N. M.) -- 2/2/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 73 -- Appoint to the Senate Select Committee on Small Business minority members: Leverett Saltonstall, Andrew F. Schoepel, Barry Goldwater, John Sherman Cooper, Hugh Scott and Winston L. Prouty. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/2/59.
- S Res 74 -- Re assignment of Javits to replace Goldwater on Select Small Business Committee. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/4/59.
- S Res 75 -- Appoint as majority members of the Select Committee on Small Business: John Sparkman (chairman), Russell B. Long, Hubert H. Humphrey, George A. Smathers, Wayne Morse, Alan Bible, Jennings Randolph, Clair Engle, E. L. Bartlett, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., and Frank E. Moss. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 2/4/59.
- S Res 77 -- Re appointment of Fulbright as chairman to replace Green on Foreign Relations Committee; Robertson to replace Fulbright on Banking and Currency Committee. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 2/6/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 3910 -- Establish a Commission on Primary Election Dates. MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/2/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 3997 -- Remove certain restrictions imposed on political activities of officers and employees of the Federal and State governments. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 4199 -- Provide for a national wreath. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 203 -- Amend Constitution of the U. S., prohibiting taxation by States of nonresidents. BASS (R N. H.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.

Bills - 6

- H J Res 204 -- Amend Constitution of the U. S. re disapproval of items in general appropriations bills. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 205 -- Amend Constitution re eligibility to the Office of President. FOGARTY (D R. I.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 206 -- Amend Constitution of the U. S. re equal rights for men and women. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 207 -- Similar to H J Res 206. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/2/59.
- H J Res 210 -- Similar to H J Res 206. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 2/2/59.
- H J Res 212 -- Similar to H J Res 206. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 2/3/59.
- H J Res 214 -- Amend Constitution re eligibility to the office of President. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 216 -- Prescribe the official version of "The Star-Spangled Banner". HOL- LAND (D Pa.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 217 -- Similar to H J Res 206. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/4/59.
- H J Res 219 -- Similar to H J Res 206. STAGGERS (D W. Va.) -- 2/4/59.
- H J Res 220 -- Similar to H J Res 206. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 2/4/59.
- H J Res 221 -- Amend Constitution prohibiting a State from taxing certain income of a nonresident. CAHILL (R N. J.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 222 -- Similar to H J Res 206. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59.
- H J Res 223 -- Similar to H J Res 206. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/5/59.
- H J Res 224 -- Similar to H J Res 206. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/5/59.
- H J Res 225 -- Similar to H J Res 206. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/5/59.
- H J Res 226 -- Similar to H J Res 206. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/5/59.
- H Con Res 72 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. FARBERSTEIN (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Rules.
- H Con Res 73 -- Re exercise by President of the U. S. of veto powers over items in certain bills. POFF (R Va.) -- 2/2/59 -- Rules.
- H Con Res 75 -- Print additional copies of committee print entitled "Title 38, United States Code, Veterans' Benefits". TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/3/59 -- House Administration.
- H Con Res 77 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/4/59 -- Rules.
- H Con Res 78 -- Similar to H Con Res 77. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 2/4/59.
- H Res 150 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the scope of and justification for activities of the U. S. that compete with private enterprise. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- 2/2/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 151 -- Create a select committee to conduct a study of fiscal organization and procedure of the Congress. JONAS (R N. C.) -- 2/2/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 153 -- Consider HR 2260. COLUMER (D Miss.) -- 2/3/59.
- H Res 154 -- Consider HR 2256. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 2/3/59.
- H Res 155 -- Create a standing Committee on Small Business in House of Representatives. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 2/4/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 156 -- Provide funds for expense of studies and investigations authorized by H Res 93. COOLEY (D N. C.) -- 2/4/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 157 -- Print as a House document staff report entitled "The Next 10 Years in Space, 1959-69". BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/4/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 158 -- Authorize employment of one additional laborer, Office of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/4/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 159 -- Fix basic compensation of the expert transcribers, office of the official committee reporter (stenographers), House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/4/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 160 -- Provide payment of expenses of the select committee created by House Resolution 51. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/4/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 161 -- Amend clause 2 (a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of Rules of the House. SMITH (D Va.) -- 2/4/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 162 -- Create a Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Powers and Functions of Agencies Over the Operation of Aircraft. BOSCH (R N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Rules.
- H Res 163 -- Amend rule X and rule XI of House of Representatives. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 2/5/59 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 899 -- Provide for discontinuance of certain reports now required by law. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/3/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 900 -- Amend sec. 204(b), Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 1949, to extend authority of Administrator of General Services to pay direct expenses in utilization of excess real property and related personnel. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 2/3/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 901 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 1949, to authorize Administrator of General Services to make contracts for cleaning and custodial services for periods not exceeding 5 years. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/3/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 902 -- Provide for receipt and disbursement of funds, and for continuation of accounts when there is a vacancy in office of the disbursing officer for the Government Printing Office. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/3/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 910 -- Authorize payment to local governments in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain Federal real property. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Bush (R Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Ervin (D N. C.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Jackson (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Scott (R Pa.), Smith (R Maine), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 2/3/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 942 -- Establish Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 2/5/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 4169 -- Establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 821 -- Regulate handling of student funds in Indian schools operated by Bureau of Indian Affairs. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 822 -- Convey property administered as part of San Juan National Historic Site to San Juan, Puerto Rico. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 866 -- Amend act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes." BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 2/2/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 867 -- Amend "Life Insurance Act" of District of Columbia approved June 19, 1934, as amended by acts of July 2, 1940 and July 12, 1950. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/2/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 953 -- Provide economic assistance to American Indians. LANGER (R N. D.), Young (R N. D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Chavez (D N. M.), Mundt (R S. D.), Church (D Idaho), Jackson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Bible (D Nev.), Kerr (D Okla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Anderson (D N. M.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 963 -- Amend code of law for D. C. by modifying provisions re attachment and garnishment of wages, salaries, and commissions of judgment debtors. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 2/6/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 964 -- Similar to S 963. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/6/59.
- S 970 -- Provide that statute of limitations on refunds of overpayments of income taxes not apply to overpayments by Indians arising from erroneous inclusion in gross income of certain income not subject to Federal income tax. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/6/59 -- Finance.
- S 985 -- Make Abraham Lincoln's birthday a holiday in D. C. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 2/6/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S 986 -- Similar to S 985. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 2/6/59.
- S 1000 -- Prohibit inclusion in any deed transferring real property within D. C. of any provision restricting sale of such property to members of any racial group. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/6/59 -- District of Columbia.
- S J Res 42 -- Establish an objective for coordinating development of D. C. with development of other areas in the Washington Metropolitan region. BIBLE (D Nev.), Morse (D Ore.), Beall (R Md.) -- 2/2/59 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 3855 -- License public adjusters in the District of Columbia. FOLEY (D Md.) (by request) -- 2/2/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 3900 -- Permit use of foreign-built hydrofoil vessels in coastwise trade of Puerto Rico. FERNOS ISEBNS (Pop. Dem. P. R.) -- 2/2/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 3998 -- Provide for construction of sewer and water facilities for Reno-Sparks Indian colony, Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4005 -- Regulate practice of physical therapy by registered physical therapists in D. C. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/4/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4071 -- Amend D. C. Business Corporation Act. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 2/4/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4072 -- Amend act for regulation of practice of dentistry in D. C. and for protection of people from empiricism in relation thereto, approved June 6, 1892, as amended. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 2/4/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4073 -- Amend act entitled "An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1944, as amended. McMILLAN (D S. C.) -- 2/4/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4081 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4082 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims for basic and overtime compensation of employees of the Alaska Road Commission (now Bureau of Public Roads). RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4083 -- Re income tax treatment of cost-of-living allowances received by certain caretakers and clerks employed by the National Guard outside the continental U. S., or in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4084 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to determine the amounts due and owing and render judgment upon claims of certain employees of Alaska Railroad for overtime work performed. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4085 -- Provide cost-of-living allowances to judicial employees stationed outside continental U. S. or in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4088 -- Permit payment in Alaska of certain cost-of-living allowances at rates in excess of 25 percent of rate of basic compensation. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 4183 -- Provide for admission of Hawaii into the Union. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 2/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4192 -- Prohibit examination in D. C. courts of any minister of religion in connection with communications made by or to him in his professional capacity, without consent of the parties of such communications. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/5/59 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 4221 -- Similar to HR 4183. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 2/5/59.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 880 -- Establish qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 883 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U. S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, and overtime services performed after Aug. 31, 1931. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 890 -- Appoint additional circuit and district judges. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/3/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 895 -- Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of the U. S. WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 2/3/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 904 -- Provide for assessment of costs against the U. S. in case entitled "United States against Fallbrook Public Utility District". ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 2/3/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 938 -- Incorporate Navy Dads' Clubs of America. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 949 -- Incorporate Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 955 -- Amend Chapter 73 of title 18, U. S. C., re obstruction of court orders. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Keating (R N. Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 956 -- Amend chapter 49, title 18, U. S. C., to punish flight to avoid prosecution for unlawful destruction of educational or religious structures. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Keating (R N. Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 957 -- Provide for retention and preservation of Federal election records and authorize Attorney General to compel production of such records. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Keating (R N. Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 965 -- Provide that clergymen and news reporters not be required to disclose confidential communications in Federal courts or before committees of Congress. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 2/6/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 980 -- Appoint a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Iowa. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Martin (R Iowa) -- 2/6/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 3870 -- Create an additional temporary circuit judgeship for the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 3911 -- Provide that newspapermen not be required to reveal the source of their information in Federal courts or before committees of Congress, except where disclosure is found to be necessary in interests of national security. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 3967 -- Amend sections 1461, 1462, 1463, and 1465, title 18, U. S. C., to provide mandatory prison sentences in certain cases for mailing, importing, or transporting obscene material. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 2/3/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4052 -- Amend title 35, U. S. C., "Patents" to extend terms of patents. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4053 -- Amend sec. 2501, title 28, U. S. C. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4058 -- Authorize payment of claims resulting from sonic blasts. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4059 -- Amend title 28, U. S. C., re actions for infringements of copyrights by the U. S. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4060 -- Eliminate all responsibility of the Government for fixing dates on which period of limitation for filing suits against Miller Act payment bonds commences to run. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4106 -- Prescribe oath of office of justices and judges of the U. S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/4/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4151 -- Authorize Judicial Conference of the U. S. to promulgate minimum standards of qualifications for probation officers. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4154 -- Amend section 3238 of title 18, U. S. C. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4156 -- Re transcribing of stenographic record of pleas and proceedings in connection with imposition of sentence in criminal cases. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4157 -- Increase fees of jury commissioners in the U. S. district courts. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4185 -- Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of the U. S. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4186 -- Amend section 3731, title 18, U. S. C. re appeals by the U. S. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 4190 -- Establish a commission to conduct a national referendum on question of Federal lotteries. FINO (R N. Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 823 -- Revise boundaries of Kings Mountain National Military Park. S. C. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 824 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to administer certain acquired lands as revested Oregon and Calif. railroad grant lands. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 825 -- Revise eligibility requirements for burial in national cemeteries. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 826 -- Enlarge Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 846 -- Provide that lock and dam referred to as Cannelton Lock and Dam, near Cannelton, Ind., on the Ohio River, hereafter be known and designated as George Ewing Lock and Dam. CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/2/59 -- Public Works.
 S 851 -- Provide that withdrawals or reservations of public lands not affect certain water rights. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Murray (D Mont.), Anderson (D N. M.), Bible (D Nev.), Allott (R Colo.), McGee (D Wyo.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 852 -- Amend sec. 30(a) of Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended, (30 U. S. C., sec. 187a), to prevent undesirable division of oil and gas leaseholds. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) (by request) -- 2/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 853 -- Similar to S 852. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) (by request) -- 2/2/59.
 S 857 -- Convey certain lands in Wyoming to Cheyenne, Wyo. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 2/2/59 -- Government Operations.
 S 859 -- Declare inundation of property because of, or aggravated by, wind, waves, or tidal effects on the Great Lakes to be within flood-control activities of Federal Government. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/2/59 -- Public Works.
 S 894 -- Establish Ice Age National Park in Wisconsin. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 903 -- Amend sec. 4 of act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108). ANDERSON (D N. M.) -- 2/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 918 -- Amend law re construction and operation of public parks and recreational facilities on lands in reservoir areas in order to permit the removal of natural resources where necessary. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 2/4/59 -- Public Works.
 S 922 -- Authorize El Paso County, to construct maintain and operate bridge across Rio Grande River at or near El Paso, Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 2/4/59 -- Public Works.
 S 931 -- Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended. KERR (D Okla.), Case (R S. D.), Gruening (D Alaska), Gore (D Tenn.), Keafaver (D Tenn.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 2/4/59 -- Public Works.
 S 939 -- Establish Fort Bowie National Historic Site in Arizona. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 941 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall develop and carry out an emergency program for eradication of starfish in Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. BUSH (R Conn.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 943 -- Provide a program of weather modification to be carried out by Secretary of Interior, acting in cooperation with National Science Foundation, to increase the annual average of usable supply of water available in Colorado River drainage basin. ENGLE (D Calif.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N. M.), Bible (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Carroll (D Colo.), Chavez (D N. M.), Kuchel (R Calif.), McGee (D Wyo.), Moss (D Utah) -- 2/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 962 -- Improve the Channel to Port Mansfield, Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 2/6/59 -- Public Works.
 S 966 -- Convey surplus land in the Old Mackinac Point Light Station, Mackinaw City, Mich., to the Mackinac Island State Park Commission. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 2/6/59 -- Government Operations.
 S 972 -- Amend sec. 2 (b) Columbia Basin Project Act, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 2/6/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 992 -- Authorize public land States to select certain public lands in exchange for land taken by the U. S. for military and other uses. ANDERSON (D N. M.), Murray (D Mont.), Chavez (D N. M.), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Young (R N. D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Case (R S. D.), Jackson (D Wash.), Mundt (R S. D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Bible (D Nev.), Carroll (D Colo.), McGee (D Wyo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Kuchel (R Calif.), Moss (D Utah) -- 2/6/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 994 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Spokane Valley project, Washington and Idaho, under Federal reclamation laws. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 2/6/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1001 -- Establish Indiana Dunes National Monument. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.), Church (D Idaho), Proxmire (D Wis.), Gruening (D Alaska), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/6/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 3871 -- Amend title 23, U. S. C. re highways to permit States having toll and free roads, bridges, and tunnels designated as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways to designate other routes for inclusion in the Interstate System. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Public Works.

Bills - 8

- HR 3877 -- Similar to HR 3871. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3878 -- Amend title 23, U. S. C., to provide that Secretary of the Interior shall approve acquisition of certain lands of national historical significance, or of interests therein, for highway purposes; insure that highway plans are developed with due regard to community planning. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 2/2/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 3884 -- Provide survey of Lake Pontchartrain, La. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/2/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 3893 -- Acquire sites and construct buildings for a training school and other facilities for the Immigration and Naturalization Services. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/2/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 3914 -- Convey certain real property of the U. S. to Department of Conservation of Illinois. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/2/59 -- Armed Services.
 HR 3917 -- Similar to HR 3871. REED (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/59.
 HR 3925 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to provide standards for determining the effect of the proposed exportation or importation of natural gas on public interest. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 3926 -- Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 2/2/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 3965 -- Amend sec. 30 (a), Mineral Leasing Act, Feb. 25, 1920, as amended (30 U. S. C., sec. 187a), to prevent undesirable division of oil and gas leaseholds. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 2/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 3977 -- Improve Southwest Harbor, Maine. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/3/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 3978 -- Improve Stonington Harbor, Maine. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/3/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 3984 -- Convey certain lands known as the Des Plaines Public Hunting and Refuge Area to Illinois. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/3/59 -- Armed Services.
 HR 4015 -- Similar to HR 3871. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/59.
 HR 4018 -- Provide a national cemetery in Rhode Island. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4019 -- Provide that Secretary of the Interior shall develop and carry out an emergency program for eradication of starfish in Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 2/4/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 4021 -- Provide a national cemetery in vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4046 -- Amend act of August 21, 1935, to provide for a determination of whether certain sites, buildings, or other objects, such as the historic State, War, Navy Building, the San Francisco Mint, and the Morristown National Historical Park, are of national historical significance in order to successfully save those sites, buildings, and objects which are of great national value and which are now being destroyed or are being threatened with destruction by the Federal Government as well as by private interests. THOMPSON (D N. J.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4054 -- Construct a highway and appurtenances thereto, traversing Mississippi Valley. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/4/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 4061 -- Make evaluation of recreational benefits, and fish and wildlife, conservation, resulting from any flood control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning. COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4070 -- Amend act of May 29, 1930, to authorize additional funds for acquisition of land for park purposes. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 2/4/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 4086 -- Authorize construction of a post office and courthouse in Juneau, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 4089 -- Provide that lock and dam on Chattahoochee River south of Columbia, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as the George W. Andrews lock and dam. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/4/59 -- Public Works.
 HR 4092 -- Similar to HR 4061. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 2/4/59.
 HR 4093 -- Similar to HR 4089. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/4/59.
 HR 4160 -- Similar to HR 3984. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4166 -- Provide for national cemeteries in county of De Soto, Fla. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4173 -- Convey certain property in New Mexico to the pueblo of Santo Domingo. MORRIS (D N. M.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4177 -- Similar to HR 3871. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4200 -- Provide for a program of weather modification to be carried out by the Secretary of the Interior, acting in cooperation with National Science Foundation, to increase substantially the annual average of usable supply of water available in the Colorado River drainage basin. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4201 -- Similar to HR 4200. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4202 -- Similar to HR 4200. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4203 -- Similar to HR 4200. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4204 -- Similar to HR 4200. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4205 -- Similar to HR 4200. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4206 -- Similar to HR 4200. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4207 -- Similar to HR 4200. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4208 -- Similar to HR 4200. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4209 -- Similar to HR 4200. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4210 -- Similar to HR 4200. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59.
 HR 4214 -- Amend provisions of the Columbia Basin Project Act re the sale of farm units. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 4219 -- Provide for a study by Secretary of Interior of strip-mining operations in the U. S. and for a report to Congress of the results of such study. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 4229 -- Similar to HR 4219. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/5/59.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 876 -- Amend first section of act entitled "An act to prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of the U. S. convicted of certain offenses, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 1, 1954, to limit its application to cases involving national security. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 921 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2 1/2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. GREEN (D R. I.) -- 2/2/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 973 -- Permit officers and employees of Federal Government stationed in Alaska to accumulate a maximum of 45 days a year annual leave. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 2/6/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 975 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to provide a 10-percent differential for Sunday work. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/6/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 3920 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2-1/2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 3979 -- Amend Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 to authorize granting of certain salary increases to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 2/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4028 -- Provide for rescission of the order of Postmaster General curtailing delivery of mail and certain other postal services. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4063 -- Extend rural mail delivery service. COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4067 -- Amend the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to provide a formula for guaranteeing a minimum increase when an employee is promoted from one grade to another. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 2/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 4164 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that any portion of annuity of a civil service retiree accrued to the date of his death be paid to his designated beneficiary or to his estate. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 838 -- Prevent manufacturers of motor vehicles from financing sales of their products. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 839 -- Supplement the Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act by prohibiting automobile manufacturers from engaging in the business of financing and insuring automobiles purchased by consumers. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 2/2/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 860 -- Amend sec. 19 of the Federal Reserve Act re use of vault cash holdings as required reserves against deposits. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 2/2/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 886 -- Make antitrust laws applicable to organized professional team sport of baseball and limit applicability of antitrust laws to exempt certain aspects of designated professional team sports. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 2/3/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 924 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to establish for educational purposes a certain priority in award of very high frequency television channels. SCOTT (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.), Case (R N.J.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 950 -- Amend sec. 1(e), title 17, U. S. C., re rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
 S 979 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide further incentive for assistance to small business concerns by small business investment companies operating under Small Business Investment Act, 1958. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/6/59 -- Finance.
 S 995 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide for protection of railroad employees by regulating use of track motorcars. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Carroll (D Colo.), Chavez (D N.M.), Church (D Idaho), Cooper (R Ky.), Jackson (D Wash.), Hart (D Mich.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), McGee (D Wyo.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Young (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 2/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 997 -- Clarify law and express intent of Congress re distribution and sale of complex mechanical products through small business and other independent concerns. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/6/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 3689 -- Provide that abandoned deposits in certain banks shall escheat to the respective States in which such banks are located. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 2/2/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 3845 -- Promote television reception to small communities and rural and isolated areas by establishing a Community Television Bureau in Federal Communications Commission and waiving the requirement for construction permits for VHF booster stations in operation on or before Dec. 30, 1958. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3913 -- Amend sec. 3 of the Federal Airport Act, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, in formulating and revising the national airport plan, to take into account advantages and disadvantages of airport sites and the desirability of promoting safety in aviation by minimizing interference between civilian and military air operations. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3929 -- Similar to HR 3845. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3999 -- Similar to HR 3845. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4024 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time for making grants under provisions of such act. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4025 -- Amend Investment Company Act, 1940, to continue eligibility of retirement associations to make volume purchases at a reduced sales load. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4049 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act, 1958, to authorize free or reduced-rate transportation for certain additional persons. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4149 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to authorize courts of bankruptcy to determine the dischargeability or nondischargeability of provable debts. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4150 -- Similar to HR 4149. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4152 -- Amend Clayton Act by prohibiting the acquisition of assets of other banks by banks, banking associations, or trust companies when the effect may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create monopoly. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4155 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks where the effect may be substantially to lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4158 -- Amend sections 1 (29a), 64a(5), 67b and 67c of the Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4163 -- Insure effective regulation of D.C. Transit System, Inc., and fair and equal competition between D.C. Transit System, Inc., and its competitors. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4170 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act to make it applicable to certain contracts under which a building is to be constructed or altered and leased to the U.S. MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/5/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4171 -- Amend sec. 3 of Small Business Act, re definition of "small business concern". MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 2/5/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4172 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 2/5/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4179 -- Amend section 601(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to issue certain regulations concerning air traffic at LaGuardia and New York International (Idlewild) Airports in State of New York and Newark Airport in State of New Jersey. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4180 -- Amend sec. 902(a), Federal Aviation Act, 1958, so that the penalties provided therein will apply to violations of civil aeronautics safety regulations. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4213 -- Amend title V of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 to provide an additional defense allowance to aid construction of superliner passenger vessels. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H Con Res 76 -- Favor operation of VHF television booster or repeater stations under certain conditions. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 833 -- Provide for rapid amortization for tax purposes of farm grain-storage facilities completed after December 31, 1958. MUNDT (R S.D.), Schoepel (R Kan.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.
- S 834 -- Make certain frozen fish blocks classifiable under paragraph 717 of Tariff Act of 1930. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.
- S 858 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to permit railroad corporations to take full advantage of tax relief measures enacted or granted by the States and their political subdivisions. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.
- S 872 -- Allow additional income tax exemption for a dependent child who is full-time college student. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.
- S 873 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow deduction from gross income for amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/2/59 -- Finance.

- S 893 -- Amend sec. 613(c) of Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to limit percentage depletion of ores and minerals to income from extraction of such. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 2/3/59 -- Finance.
- S 908 -- Prohibit denial of a deduction as business expense for compensation to a dependent of the taxpayer for personal services actually rendered in taxpayer's trade or business. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/3/59 -- Finance.
- S 913 -- Amend Tariff Act, 1930, to render dutiable status of wood moldings. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.
- S 926 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow deduction from gross income for certain expenses incurred by a taxpayer in providing an education for himself, his spouse, and his dependents. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.
- S 929 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow income tax deductions for certain payments to assist in providing higher education. HENNINGS (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.), Green (D R.I.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.
- S 932 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to increase amount of expenses paid for medical care of individuals who have attained the age of 65 which may be deducted for income tax purposes. KERR (D Okla.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.
- S 934 -- Include wholesale distributors of gasoline within the definition of "producer". CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/4/59 -- Finance.
- S 945 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes to a taxpayer for each dependent who is blind. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/5/59 -- Finance.
- S 948 -- Liberalize tariff laws for works of art and other exhibition material. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 2/5/59 -- Finance.
- S 991 -- Grant consent of Congress to the States to enter into compacts providing for the uniform tax treatment of nonresidents. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/6/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 3839 -- Provide tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business. BASS (R N.H.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3847 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow a deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by taxpayer for his education or education of his spouse or dependents. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3848 -- Provide tax equity through taxation of cooperative corporations and provide tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3861 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to encourage private investment abroad and promote American industry and reduce Government expenditures for foreign economic assistance. IKARD (D Texas) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3872 -- Establish quantitative restrictions on the importation of knit handwear. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3876 -- Repeal excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3883 -- Make certain frozen fish blocks classifiable under paragraph 717 of the Tariff Act, 1930. BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3892 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code 1954 to allow an individual to deduct, for income tax purposes expenses incurred by him for transportation to and from work. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3895 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to prohibit deduction of expenses or losses incurred in illegal wagering. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3896 -- Similar to HR 3876. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/59.
- HR 3908 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to assist small and independent business. McDONOUGH (D Calif.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3912 -- Provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer if he or his spouse is a student and not a dependent of another taxpayer. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3915 -- Maintain domestic cobalt industry by increasing certain rates of duty and thereby decrease dependence of the U.S. on foreign sources for this vital strategic and critical metal. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3927 -- Repeal the cabaret tax. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3973 -- Exclude from taxable income taxes imposed upon employees under social security, railroad retirement, and civil service retirement systems. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 2/3/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3983 -- Repeal certain excise taxes. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 2/3/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3985 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a special method of taxation for real estate investment trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 2/3/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 3995 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide that interest received by individuals upon U.S. savings bonds be excluded from gross income. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4016 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide an additional \$5,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as retirement annuities or pensions. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4029 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to eliminate the proration of occupational tax on persons dealing in machineguns and other firearms; reduce occupational and transfer taxes on certain weapons, to make the transferor and transferee jointly liable for the transfer tax on firearms, and to make certain changes in the definition of a firearm. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.

Bills - 10

- HR 4030 -- Provide that a foreign tax credit need not be adjusted where a difference between taxes accrued and taxes paid resulted from a difference in the rate of exchange and where the taxpayer was not permitted to convert the amount of the tax. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4036 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re dutiable status of wood moldings. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4042 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, re time prescribed for depositing taxpayments in Government depositories. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4043 -- Similar to HR 3839. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4045 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the provisions which presently restrict the deduction for medical expenses to those exceeding 3 percent of gross income. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4051 -- Amend sec. 1304, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, re tax treatment of payments made by the U. S. for patent infringement. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4057 -- Promote economy in Government by reducing rate at which individual income taxes are withheld at the source. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4069 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place marine sextants on the free list. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4087 -- Re income tax refunds for the taxable year 1949. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4094 -- Similar to HR 4029. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 2/4/59.
- HR 4099 -- Amend section 4242, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to exempt from club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for use of facilities. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4100 -- Grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4101 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to exempt from income tax certain gifts made by employers to their employees on holidays or other special occasions. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/4/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 4153 -- Amend section 2412(b), title 28, U. S. C. re taxation of costs. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4161 -- Amend sec. 6301 and 7701 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize Secretary of Treasury to enter into agreements with the States under which the States will act as agents of the U. S. for the collection of taxes upon gasoline, diesel and other fuel, and lubricating oil. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4165 -- Similar to HR 3892. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4174 -- Grant consent of Congress to several States to enter into compacts providing for the uniform tax treatment of nonresidents. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4175 -- Similar to HR 4174. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4176 -- Similar to HR 4174. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4178 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit railroad corporations to take full advantage of tax relief measures enacted or granted by the States and their political subdivisions. BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4187 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit States to make refunds of the Federal tax on gasoline in cases where such gasoline is used on a farm for farming purposes. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4189 -- Similar to HR 4174. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4193 -- Similar to HR 4174. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4196 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide that interest on series E U. S. savings bonds be excluded from gross income. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4197 -- Similar to HR 3927. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 2/5/59.
- HR 4217 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide for capital loss carry-back. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4226 -- Eliminate claims of immunity from State and local taxes based on contracts with the U. S. or its agencies or instrumentalities. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 2/5/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4227 -- Similar to HR 4029. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/5/59.



What's Ahead?

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- Feb. 16 -- AMENDMENTS TO RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- Feb. 17-19, 24-26 -- NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, Joint Atomic Energy.
- Feb. 18 -- INDUSTRIAL USE OF FARM PRODUCTS, House Agriculture, Research and Extension Subc. (to continue).
- Feb. 23, 25 -- SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS, REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND WESTERN SECURITY, Senate Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subc.
- Feb. 24 -- DOMESTIC AND WORLD-WIDE WHEAT SITUATION, House Agriculture, Wheat Subc.
- Feb. 24 -- TAX STUDIES, House Ways and Means (to continue).
- Feb. 25, 26 -- HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Territories Subc.
- March 5 -- FEDERAL POWER GENERATION AND MARKETING, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- March 18 -- CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS, Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subc. (to continue).

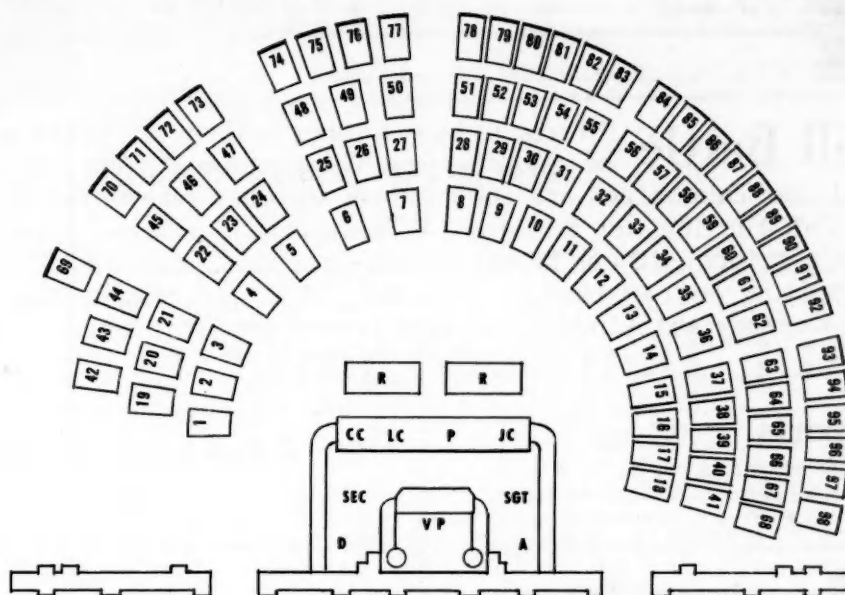
Other Events

- Feb. 15-17 -- INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSN., winter meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 16 -- AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, winter meeting, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Feb. 19-20 -- INFORMAL TALKS, PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND MEXICAN PRESIDENT ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS, Acapulco, Mexico.

- Feb. 21, 22 -- AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, board meeting, Washington.
- Feb. 21-24 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN. AND CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES ASSN., 52nd annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.
- Feb. 26 -- NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER, NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS AND THE AMERICAN COUNCIL TO IMPROVE OUR NEIGHBORHOODS (ACTION), 2nd annual building congress on urban renewal, National Housing Center, Washington.
- Feb. 26-28 -- FLIGHT ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL ASSN. (AFL-CIO), annual convention, New York City.
- Feb. 27, 28 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, meeting, Washington.
- March 2 -- FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, hearing on the award of Boston TV channel 5, Washington.
- March 2-4 -- PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- March 10-12 -- PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA LEMUS OF EL SALVADOR, official state visit to U.S.
- April 5-8 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., sales promotion division convention, Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach.
- April 10-15 -- NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE INC., 14th annual convention, Hotel Commodore, New York City.
- April 12-14 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, seventh annual Republican women's conference, Washington, D.C.
- April 12-19 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., World Congress of Flight, Las Vegas, Nev.

Senate Seating Chart . . .

. . . 86th Congress



Key

VP - Vice President Richard M. Nixon, President of the Senate.
A - Robert G. Baker, Secretary for the Majority.
D - J. Mark Trice, Secretary for the Minority.

SEC - Felton M. Johnston, Secretary of the Senate.
SGT - Joseph C. Duke, Sergeant at Arms.
CC - Emery L. Frazier, Chief Clerk.
LC - Edward E. Mansur Jr., Legislative Clerk.

P - Charles L. Watkins, Parliamentarian.
JC - Edward J. Hickey, Journal Clerk.
R - Official Reporters.

SENATORS

Seat number precedes each name

24 Aiken, George D. -- R Vt.
75 Allott, Gordon -- R Colo.
16 Anderson, Clinton P. -- D N.M.
66 Bartlett, E.L. (Bob) -- D Alaska
46 Beall, J. Glenn -- R Md.
76 Bennett, Wallace F. -- R Utah
81 Bible, Alan -- D Nev.
25 Bridges, Styles -- R N.H.
2 Bush, Prescott -- R Conn.
23 Butler, John Marshall -- R Md.
10 Byrd, Harry Flood -- D Va.
89 Byrd, Robert C. -- D W.Va.
64 Cannon, Howard W. -- D Nev.
5 Capehart, Homer E. -- R Ind.
77 Carlson, Frank -- R Kan.
87 Carroll, John A. -- D Colo.
73 Case, Clifford P. -- R N.J.
47 Case, Francis -- R S.D.
52 Chavez, Dennis -- D N.M.
85 Church, Frank -- D Idaho
86 Clark, Joseph S. -- D Pa.
43 Cooper, John Sherman -- R Ky.
20 Cotton, Norris -- R N.H.
74 Curtis, Carl T. -- R Neb.
7 Dirksen, Everett McKinley -- R Ill.
93 Dodd, Thomas J. -- D Conn.
58 Douglas, Paul H. -- D Ill.
48 Dworshak, Henry C. -- R Idaho
30 Eastland, James O. -- D Miss.
11 Ellender, Allen J. -- D La.
95 Engle, Clair -- D Calif.
63 Ervin, Sam J. Jr. -- D N.C.
17 Frear, J. Allen Jr. -- D Del.

13 Fulbright, J. W. -- D Ark.
45 Goldwater, Barry -- R Ariz.
84 Gore, Albert -- D Tenn.
29 Green, Theodore F. -- D R.I.
61 Gruening, Ernest -- D Alaska
65 Hart, Philip A. -- D Mich.
98 Hartke, R. Vance -- D Ind.
51 Hayden, Carl -- D Ariz.
62 Hennings, Thomas C. Jr. -- D Mo.
50 Hickenlooper, Bourke B. -- R Iowa
31 Hill, Lister -- D Ala.
36 Holland, Spessard L. -- D Fla.
44 Hruska, Roman L. -- R Neb.
15 Humphrey, Hubert H. -- D Minn.
38 Jackson, Henry M. -- D Wash.
42 Javits, Jacob K. -- R N.Y.
8 Johnson, Lyndon B. -- D Texas
14 Johnston, Olin D. -- D S.C.
68 Jordan, B. Everett -- D N.C.
69 Keating, Kenneth -- R N.Y.
34 Kefauver, Estes -- D Tenn.
79 Kennedy, John F. -- D Mass.
18 Kerr, Robert S. -- D Okla.
21 Kuchel, Thomas H. -- R Calif.
6 Langer, William -- R N.D.
41 Lausche, Frank J. -- D Ohio
54 Long, Russell B. -- D La.
97 McCarthy, Eugene J. -- D Minn.
55 McClellan, John L. -- D Ark.
90 McGee, Gale -- D Wyo.
80 McNamara, Pat -- D Mich.
12 Magnuson Warren G. -- D Wash.
9 Mansfield, Mike -- D Mont.

19 Martin, Thomas E. -- R Iowa
78 Monroney, A.S. Mike -- D Okla.
39 Morse, Wayne -- D Ore.
72 Morton, Thruston B. -- R Ky.
91 Moss, Frank E. -- D Utah
4 Mundt, Karl E. -- R S.D.
32 Murray, James E. -- D Mont.
96 Muskie, Edmund S. -- D Maine
59 Neuberger, Richard L. -- D Ore.
40 O'Mahoney, Joseph C. -- D Wyo.
53 Pastore, John O. -- D R.I.
70 Prouty, Winston L. -- R Vt.
82 Proxmire, William -- D Wis.
60 Randolph, Jennings -- D W.Va.
33 Robertson, A. Willis -- D Va.
28 Russell, Richard B. -- D Ga.
49 Saltonstall, Leverett -- R Mass.
3 Schoeppel, Andrew F. -- R Kan.
71 Scott, Hugh -- R Pa.
57 Smathers, George A. -- D Fla.
1 Smith, Margaret Chase -- R Maine
35 Sparkman, John J. -- D Ala.
56 Stennis, John -- D Miss.
37 Symington, Stuart -- D Mo.
92 Talmadge, Herman E. -- D Ga.
83 Thurmond, Strom -- D S.C.
27 Wiley, Alexander -- R Wis.
67 Williams, Harrison A. -- D N.J.
22 Williams, John J. -- R Del.
88 Yarborough, Ralph W. -- D Texas
26 Young, Milton R. -- R N.D.
94 Young, Stephen -- D Ohio



Labor Bill Battle Efforts to pass a labor reform bill could produce one of the sharpest Congressional fights of 1959. The President and the Democrats are fairly close together on reform measures but far apart on Taft-Hartley Act revision. A movement is underway to separate the two issues so a reform bill can be passed without getting entangled in fierce Congressional infighting on Taft-Hartley revision. A Congressional Quarterly study compares the Kennedy and Administration bills provision by provision. (Page 257, 268)

Aid for Airports

Resisting Republican efforts to cut the cost of the airport-aid bill which President Eisenhower wanted to keep at \$200 million, Senate Democrats pushed through a \$465 million package to be spread over four years after voluntarily paring off one year and \$100 million. A similar compromise looks probable in the House, so passage seems likely. But memories of the President's pocket veto of a similar measure in the 85th Congress prevent the bill's supporters from being too optimistic. (Page 263)

Defense Debate

Congressional committees last week began wrapping up their early-session inquiries into the U.S. defense effort and the comparative offensive strength of the United States and the Soviets. Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy made his 14th trip to Capitol Hill within the past few weeks to defend his fiscal 1960 budget and his stewardship of U.S. military efforts. In another committee development, the Joint Economic Committee continued hearings on inflation problems. (Page 265)

Cross-Currents

More than 7,000 persons attending the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. in Washington, D.C., heard many speeches mainly concerned with the Eisenhower Administration's proposals to raise the interest rates on Government loans to the co-ops. NRECA spokesmen said any increase over the current 2 percent rate could be ruinous. But President Eisenhower told the assembly a future interest rate change would not be "harmful in any way...." (Page 269)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Airport construction, page 264.

Conservative Coalition

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) Feb. 4 predicted that House Republicans and Southern Democrats would work together this year to save President Eisenhower's budget from the "radicals." Halleck made the comment in connection with a Congressional Quarterly study which indicated the outcome of the budget battle may rest largely on the effort to revive the "conservative coalition" of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the House. (Page 271)

School Proposal

The Eisenhower Administration unveiled its plan to help construct schools and colleges. The backbone of the proposal is Federal help in paying off construction bonds. With such help, the Administration contends, communities could increase their school building by \$3 billion and colleges could triple their usual construction rate. The states would have to help out in the school construction plan. The Federal Government and the state each would split the cost of paying the mortgage on schools the community needed but could not afford to build. (Page 279)

Civil Rights

President Eisenhower sent his 1959 civil rights program up to Congress and the way was cleared for bipartisan legislative agreement on a "moderate" civil rights bill. The Administration program, like that submitted earlier by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), emphasized "moderation and conciliation." It proposed new curbs on private individuals' interference with civil rights, but no new authority to compel public officials to accept school desegregation. The Eisenhower-Johnson approach appeared to have broad support in Congress, but "liberals" in both parties continued to press for a stronger bill. (Page 277, 282)